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INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS

A Small Secession Demonstration Squelched.

A Gambler Sent to the Parish Prison, and His Wife to Ship Island.

Gen. Shepley Appointed Governor of the State of Louisiana.

How the Fourth of July Was Celebrated.

Flag Presented to the Thirteenth Connecticut by Ladies of New-Orleans.

HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Letters From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The city the last week has been a continued scene of excitement. The rebels have the telegraphic lines in their possession from Richmond and Mobile, and of course they get through what they please, and we have to take all news through their representations. It has come in loaded each day with fearful disasters to our cause. Of course I put but little reliance in these "stock-jobbing operations;" still it is very provoking to be made the sport of such people. As a result of this continuous, day-after-day reports of National defeats before Richmond, St. Charles-street, near the hotel, (through the machinations of the encouraged rebels,) was yesterday the scene of violence and threatening trouble. A young woman, dressed in white and of handsome personal appearance, about 10 o'clock passed by the hotel, wearing a secession badge. She finally insulted one of our soldiers, and was arrested by a policeman, who attempted to take her to the Mayor's office. As a matter of course, there was instantly a scene of confusion, as she had selected the time when she would find the most obnoxious Secessionists parading the vicinity. Upon reaching the building next to the Bank of Orleans, she theatrically appealed to the crowd for protection, and the next moment the policeman was knocked down, and a shot was fired out of the store, that wounded the soldier assisting the civil officer. Thereupon a hundred persons, returned soldiers of Beauregard's army, by concerted agreement no doubt, cried murder, and one of the National officers at the same moment fired at the assassin who wounded the soldier. In the confusion the would-be murderers escaped, but the woman, together with some of her most prominent sympathizers, were conveyed before Gen. Shepley at the City Hall.

Upon being brought into the presence of Gen. Shepley, she commenced the utterance of threats and abuse, and further took out of her bosom innumerable bits of paper, on which were written insulting epithets, addressed to the United States authorities, and one by one thrust them into Gen. Shepley's hand. After some few questions she was put in a carriage and conveyed to Gen. Butler's headquarters, where she was recognized as the mistress of a gambler and murderer, now, by Gen. Butler's orders, confined at Fort Jackson, but nominally passing as the wife of one John H. Larue. The result of the examination was as follows:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, July 10, 1862.

Special Order No. 179.—John H. Larue being by his own confession a vagrant, a person without visible means of support, and one who gets his living by playing cards, is committed to the Parish Prison till further orders. Anna Larue, his wife, having been found in the public streets, wearing a Confederate flag upon her person, in order to incite to riot, which act has already resulted in a breach of the peace, and danger to the life of a soldier of the United States, is sent to Ship Island till further orders. She is to be kept separate and apart from the other women confined there. By order of

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

I understand that Provost-Marshal French has issued the most stringent orders to the Police, *that they must find* the man who attempted to murder the National soldier. Fortunately the person occupying the store into which the scoundrel ran was, beyond question, innocent of any complicity with the affair, or his building would have been by the military authorities leveled to the ground. I hope that Lord John Russell and other gallant English sympathizers with the lewd women of New-Orleans will at once dispatch a protest to Mr. Seward for this harsh treatment of Anna Larue.

In a former letter I gave a history of the causes that led to the bombardment of Baton Rouge. Yesterday Mr. Cassell, the leader of the guerrilla party that fired on the unarmed United States boat, was brought to this city, and is now in close confinement. I am told that he is one of the most persistent and depraved men that ever fell into the bonds of outraged law. This man Cassell, who is a native of Vermont, came to Louisiana about twenty-two years ago, from Indiana. He commenced business in Baton Rouge as a small storekeeper, and finally accepted a place as an overseer. He soon won the enviable (?) reputation of being a stern disciplinarian, and severe manager of negroes, and was soon sought after by owners of large estates as a manager. I believe he was, previously to going into business for himself, offered $5,000 a year for his services. It is very plain that his natural temper was encouraged, and his ideas of right and wrong perverted on the plantation, and once adopting secession views, his natural energy of character, and his unrestrained life, won for him the command of guerillas. In this new position at the head of his desperadoes, he rode into the streets of Baton Rouge, and fired his gun as a signal for the attempted assassination of four unarmed men, going ashore from a United States vessel to obtain some clothing that had been a few days before left at the landing to be washed. Cassell's property, as we have already stated, was confiscated or destroyed, and, probably, much to his own surprise, he found himself an outcast, a broken-down and dispirited man. On a recent occasion one of the Federal officers at Baton Rouge issued a proclamation, stating that such guerrillas as would voluntarily surrender would be pardoned. This brought in the now repentant Cassell, and with him old Mr. Roberts. What will be their final disposition remains to be seen.

An amusing incident occurred, when our pickets first came near Cassell's house, which deserves repeating. It is amusing in itself, and has a moral regarding the status of the "unhappy cause of this rebellion." The first negro met by our soldiers was Cassell's old house servant. The picket brought down his gun, and stopped old Uncle Ned short in his effort to retreat. Then there followed this conversation, the negro standing meantime with his eyes sticking out of his head, and his face on a broad grin of astonishment and fear:

Soldier—Where's your master?

Uncle Ned—Dun no, master.

Soldier—Tell me where is your master?

Uncle Ned—'Pon my soul, dun no, master."

Soldier (affecting great sternness)—Look here, you d——d nigger, if you don't tell me where your master is, I'll blow your brains out!

Uncle Ned (getting more than ever scared)—By golly, dis nigger is in a bad fix: if he tells whar Massa Charles Cassell is, Massa Charles, if he catch em, will whip dis nigger to def; if he don't tell, den you soger will blow his brains out. Dis nigger is in a bad fix, sartin.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson arrived here in the last steamer, and has already commenced his duties in the office of the Navy Agent, Custom-house building. The Secessionists calculated that his business was to arrest Gen. Butler and do all sorts of dreadful things, but the General and Mr. Johnson seem to be on the most friendly terms, so I conclude that, as usual, secesh is mistaken.

The gallant Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. Farr commanding, arrived nere day before yesterday from Fort Jackson. There cannot be a doubt but that the opportune appearance of this regiment in St. Charles-street, squelched the evidently contemplated outbreak which was to accompany the arrest of Anna Larue. The Twenty-sixth is now quartered in Lafayette-square. Its place at Fort Jackson has been taken by Col. Neal Dow's regiment, which came up from Ship Island.

National Appointments for New-Orleans—Gen. Shepley as Governor of the State of Louisiana—The Importance of the Position—Latest News from Vicksburgh—Gen. Butler.

New-Orleans, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The loyal citizens of New-Orleans, especially those who are members of the Bar—and it is a gratifying fact that the heads of the profession, T. J. Durant, Christian Roselius, T. Ad. Rosier, L. Madison Day, Judge R. K. Howell and others, are among the staunchest Union men—are very desirous, when the National appointments are made—and there is no occasion for hasty action on the part of the Government—that men eminently fitted for their duties should be selected. I have paid some attention to this matter, and I hear of no particular persons mentioned for any place, but I find a universal desire expressed that the National officers be men of education, of business habits, with clean antecedents as it regards the rebellion, *and thoroughly and enthusiastically in favor of the Union.*

The energetic action of Gen. Butler, Gen. Shepley, and Maj. Bell as civil magistrates, the efficiency of Col. Thorpe, displayed in cleaning up the city, and other examples of Northern endurance and capacity to do a great deal of work well and fast, have had their effect on the thinking and patriotic people, and I do not believe they would be particular who are the individuals, or where they are from, provided they are the right kind. The resolution and the desire to have the future as far as possible relieved of the evils of the past, have done much to destroy what in times of peace would be deemed essential sentimentalities.

The appointment of Gen. Shepley as Governor of Louisiana is a fine illustration of the idea I have endeavored to give regarding the National appointments. The General, as military-civil magistrate of this city, has daily performed an amount of labor that seems appalling to the enervated habits of the people; and when it was announced that he would accept the office of Governor, there was a universal expression of pleasure among the Union men. There could not be congratulations enough; all felt that justice would be administered, and that business would be dispatched. Gen. Shepley will go to Baton Rouge to-morrow, and there will decide where the capital of the State will be. I presume that for the present New-Orleans will be selected; at least, I should consider it a calamity if he and Gen. Butler were just at this time separated, for in their united councils there is wisdom, and the difficulties of governing this city and the State can hardly be realized. I look upon the position of Military Governor of Louisiana as one of the most important in the gift of the President. I think if Gen. Shepley can live to return to his native State of Maine, crowned with the high civic honor of restoring Louisiana to the Union, he will deserve well of the nation. That he appreciates the high responsibilities of his position, entirely comprehends the magnitude of the difficulties with which he is surrounded, and is determined to prove himself equal to the occasion, and worthy of the unlimited confidence of Mr. Lincoln, I have not a doubt.

I saw an officer this morning three days from Vicksburgh. He states that the fleets of Davis, Farragut and Porter have apparently mingled into one, and that everything, to use his language, "is satisfactory." Halleck and Buell are expected in the rear of Vicksburgh at some time with a large army, when it is believed that the place will fall. This uncertainty is not very consoling to citizens who are starving to death for the want of food from Missouri and other rich granaries of the Great West.

As I was about to close this letter, my attention has been called to some remarks relating to Gen. Butler, which appeared in your paper from the pen of a "New-Orleans Correspondent." The idea was, that Gen. Butler retains contrabands within his lines for the purpose of delivering them for a consideration to their masters. I can only say that such charges form the base of all the misrepresentations of the rebels regarding the conduct of our officers and troops now in this city; and I am sorry that such scandal, and from such a source, should be gravely written down and then published at the North. You cannot appreciate the full extent of the absurdity of such statements, except you are on the ground. The morality of such a transaction is far below that of charging him with picking pockets, as one is as likely to be true as the other, and both are impossible. Repeated readings of the paragraph only the more and more surprised me that it should have been written or printed.

Fourth of July in New-Orleans—How the Day was Celebrated—A Pleasant Party at the Washington Hotel, &c.

New-Orleans, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

But one Fourth of July was desecrated in New-Orleans by the presence of the Confederate flag, for yesterday our glorious Anniversary was ushered in by the firing of cannon by Federal soldiers, and the display of the stars and stripes on board the shipping in the harbor, and from our public buildings. At 6 o'clock, with a company of friends, (including Dr. Bonsano, the only loyal office-holder of New-Orleans under Mr. Buchanan's Administration,) I went down to the Mint, to witness the raising of the stars and stripes over that building. The Twelfth Maine, Governor Shepley's Regiment, now under command of Col. Kimball, is quartered here, and it honored the occasion by a full dress parade. After the soldiers had formed into line, all preparations for raising the flag having been previously completed, at a given signal, it was run up by Dr. Bonsano, the present Superintendent—the soldiers saluted, and the band struck up the cheering notes of "Hail Columbia." The crowd present, though not numerous, was not without interest. Most of the persons composing the mongrel group had been present when the flag was cut down from the same staff by the miserable Mumford; they had seen the wretch expiate his crime by hanging from one of the windows of the same building, and they now saw the flag again raised, under circumstances to impress them with its dignity and power. If I had space, I might say much about the Maine Regiment. Certainly, so far as the *personnel* of the men is concerned, nothing could be finer. The majority are tall. I saw several soldiers in the ranks whose heads were even with the top of their bayonets when they came to order arms. This regiment is justly very proud of their Colonel, now Governor Shepley, and take, to themselves some of the glory of their esteemed commander.

The ceremony over, an half hour in the Colonel's quarters was spent in chatting with the officers, when I proceeded leisurely down to the Ponchartrain Railway station, to attend to the following invitation:

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

Col. ———: The pleasure of your company is respectfully requested at a *dejeuner*, to be given at the Washington Hotel, Milneburgh, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the coming anniversary of our National Independence. James Graham, Julian Neville, J. Ad. Rosier, L. M. Day, Robert Watson, Committee.

The Ponchartrain Railway takes you from the city "down to the lake," a distance of six miles, where you find a group of handsome buildings, kept as hotels. In addition, there are bathing-houses on the landing, in peaceful times, of the steamers that run to Mobile. The railway is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, in the United States. When it was first constructed, it ran its entire distance through "the swamp," and was shaded throughout by tall cypress trees. Gradually, as the sun has been allowed to shine upon the cleared land, the swamp has disappeared, and along the whole line on both sides are now to be seen green fields, inviting cultivation. The moment I was out of the city, I felt the influence of the grateful Gulf breeze, and by the time I arrived on the hospitable gallery of the hotel, I was most agreeably cool—in fact, I was entirely possessed with the idea of "what a charming morning." Breakfast was spread for about fifty persons. Among the guests were Gen. Shepley, Col. J. H. French, Col. H. W. Birge, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, Lieut. Bowles, aid to Gen. Shepley. Among the distinguished civilians were T. J. Durant, Messrs. Ilsley, Graham, Whitaker, Rosier, Day, City District Attorney Judge Howell, prominent members of the New-Orleans bar, Julian Neville and Dr. Day, holding important positions under the City Government, with Col. T. B. Thorpe, and many others from abroad, and a number of other gentlemen eminent in civil life. The citizens of New-Orleans present were all sufferers through the reign of terror which had distinguished New-Orleans under the Confederate Government, and the relief and gratitude they felt at being once more able to express their love for the Union, can neither be imagined or described. Gen. Butler and Major Bell, though invited, were absent—the General keeping open house at the headquarters of the Department.

The breakfast was unexceptionable, and after the substantial dishes were removed, and the wine was circulated, Mr. Neville, who presided, called out the guests, who severally responded. Much that was excellent, and much that was most eloquent, was uttered on this Fourth of July morning. Perhaps there was not a more remarkable centre of interest in he Union than at that table. To hear eloquent men, patriotic men, intelligent, noble-minded men, who had stood up for a year against the almost overwhelming reign of terror that prevailed in New-Orleans, never doubting their country's power to restore Louisiana to the Union, never yielding to threats of confiscation or hanging, but having steadfast faith in the gloomiest hours; to hear such men speak of the feelings, of the hopes, of their sufferings, and now of their joys, made an impression on my mind that will never be effaced.

To the toast "The civil-military officers of New-Orleans," Gen. Shepley replied, and in his remarks he paid a most eloquent and heartfelt tribute to Major-Gen. Butler. He dwelt particularly upon the slanders of the Confederate and English Press, which had been heaped upon Gen. Butler for issuing his order relating to the abandoned women of New-Orleans. He said that the meaning of words may be distorted or misinterpreted, but that actions and effects speak for themselves. He alluded to the part that the wives, daughters and mothers of New-Orleans were in the most cowardly manner abandoned by their natural protectors, who fled in dismay, to again appear as armed enemies before Corinth or Richmond. In conclusion, he asserted without fear of contradiction, that a city taken in war had never before presented to the world, in the taking possession, such a spectacle of peace and quietness, and that from the day our troops arrived to the present time, of the highest officers to the humblest private, there had never been, on the part of the citizens, a complaint that the rights of a quiet citizen had been invaded or *that a woman in New-Orleans had been in the slightest degree harmed or insulted.*

Mr. Lincoln was eulogized by one of the gentlemen resident of New-Orleans, and an eloquent tribute was paid to our President, for his patriotism, and his determination to preserve the Union. He prophesied that before many months would pass away, that Mr. Lincoln would be understood and appreciated in the South—that the slanders that had been heaped upon him by the Confederate leaders would recoil upon the authors' heads, and concluded by saying that the hopes of the country rested upon Mr. Lincoln. A pleasanter breakfast I was never at, and for the three hours occupied in its discussion, I do not remember a word said that was in bad taste, or a sentiment uttered that was not warmed by the most glorious patriotism.

The oration of the day and the reading of the Declaration of Independence took place at Lyceum Hall, which was crowded to excess. B. F. Flanders, Esq., presided, the Rev. W. H. Duncan, delivering the address. The most enthusiastic expressions of feeling were displayed throughout the progress of the meeting.

The public ceremonies ended in a flag presentation to the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Col. Henry W. Birge. This regiment, which is remarkable for its neatness and excellent appearance, its fine discipline and fighting material, is quartered in the Custom-house building, where I have necessarily seen its men every day. From its companies are detailed the guard that stand at the entrances of Gen. Butler's civil headquarters, of Judge Bell's Court, of the Post-office and the Custom-house; and a more orderly and efficient set of men, on such difficult duties, being brought in constant contact with the citizens, cannot be desired. Two young ladies of the city, some time since, expressed a desire to present this regiment with a flag, and the offer was most gratefully accepted. About 6 o'clock P. M. the regiment was out in full force, and made a splendid appearance. It marched down Canal to Magazine-street, and down Magazine to Julia, and then turned toward the levee, which afforded a fine open space for the manœuvring of the regiment. In the rear of the regiment followed a handsome carriage containing three young ladies and an officer. The regiment, as it reached the open space, formed into line, open ranks, and prepared to receive Gen. Butler and Staff, and Gen. Shepley and Staff, who took their positions opposite the center of the regiment. The review then took place, and the appearance of the officers was remarkably fine. Gen. Butler, in full military costume, mounted on his grayish roan steed, presented a fine soldierly appearance; he rides well, and is perfectly at home in the saddle. Shepley is decidedly dashing, and rivaled some of the younger members of the staff in the way he kept his seat. The regiment passed in review, moving in columns of companies; then wheeled into line and presented arms. Col. Birge then came up to the carriage, which had meantime occupied a place beside the color-marker, and, with the officers in attendance, helped the young ladies to alight. The flag to be presented was then unfurled and held by an officer, who handed it to Miss Snyder, Miss Courcelles and her companion, standing on each side. In handing the flag to the Colonel, Miss Snyder said it was given as a token of the love the Union ladies of New-Orleans had for their native land, and that they would, in addition to this token of their loyalty, silently pray for the success of our arms, and the restoration of peace. Col. Birge accepted the flag in the name of his regiment, and pledged that every man in it would faithfully defend and preserve it. He thanked the fair donors that they had seen fit to select his regiment as the recipient of such a rich gift, when all were equally worthy of similar honors. The Colonel then turned to the regiment, which was in open order, the regimental colors came to the front, a color bearer received the new flag from the Colonel, the regiment at the same time presenting arms—the drum corps giving the ruffles, and the band playing the "Star-spangled Banner," during which time the color bearers took their position in line. The regiment then came to order arms, when Gen. Butler, Gen. Shepley and the members of their staffs paid their respects to the young ladies and retired, and thus ended the official ceremonies of a flag presentation in New-Orleans, which in time to come must be an interesting point in the history of this rebellion.

The Health of New-Orleans—Good Effects of Gen. Butler's Idea of Coupling Charity and Utility.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The sanitary condition of the city was never at any time better, at this season of the year; in fact I question if there is less sickness in any town in the Union containing the same population. It is now believed that we will get through the Summer without an epidemic. When our troops took possession, New-Orleans was in the most filthy condition, the appearance of the levee was shocking, as scarcely a street could be seen, among the most prominent or obscure, that did not present a nuisance. The first work Gen. Butler had to perform when he arrived here was to relieve the necessities of the starving population, and the practical idea entered his mind that he would perform this duty, and have the city put in order at the same time. To accomplish this, he called together the City Council, (then acting,) and proposed that two thousand laborers—married men, with families—to be equally divided between the Street Commissioner and City Surveyor, should be employed, the city to pay them a certain amount in cash, and the United States to give a certain amount in rations. Just as these preliminaries were accomplished, who should make his appearance here but "the Bee Hunter," and I really believe the first approach to a smile that appeared on the pale and haggard faces of our population was when his well-known face illumined our borders. As a result of this advent, a day or two after, Gen. Shepley, the Military Commandant of the city, gave Col. T. B. Thorpe the honorable appointment of Commissioner on the part of the United States, to see that, jointly with the Street Commissioner, the proposed arrangements were carried into effect. The Colonel at first demurred, but he was under martial law, and besides, the Commission only lasted four weeks, and would only consume leisure time that might otherwise have hung heavy on his hands, so to work he went. It was decided to divide the thousand men in gangs of twenty-five, with an overseer to superintend each gang, and these desired gentlemen were advertised for. Now the Street Commissioner was an old, and, in times past, warm political and personal friend of the Colonel. They had fought and died together as friends of old Harry Clay, and the new and to both most unexpected connection was therefore personally as agreeable as possible, but the Commissioner was now a staunch rebel, and believed himself bound to respect his relations to the Confederacy: so that when the order came, requiring the officers under the City Government to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, he quietly retired from his position, and beyond advice most cordially given, he *left the Colonel alone in his glory.* The overseers of gangs were finally selected, and they easily got their men together and were ready for action. It was a refreshing sight to behold these men on the highways and byways, with their shovels and brooms, and it was still more gratifying to notice and to feel the happy effects of their work. The street cleaning commenced, the Colonel then undertook the distribution of the food to the families of the laborers, and this was a task of no ordinary magnitude. A thousand half-starved women, naturally strong, and made impatient by days of starvation, brought in contact and left to struggle at the entrance of some ill-arranged establishment for their food *and rights*, was a rather formidable subject of contemplation; so the Colonel organized a distributing Department, and so well managed his plans that the food is being given out with all the quietness of a popular grocery. To secure the object of the charity, he had tickets printed (one of which I inclose,) that made the delivery of the food to the women only; in this way it was carried into the family and consumed by the helpless, and not sold by the unprincipled at some neighboring groggery, for rum. The moment Col. Thorpe's name appeared in the papers, in which he was, by a misunderstanding of his duties, announced as Street Commissioner, he was flooded with letters calling his attention to nuisances, the people really acting voluntarily as Street Inspectors. By a judicious distribution of labor, in a few days the change became a subject of personal comment, some of the most furious Secessionists admitting "that the Federals could clean the streets, if they couldn't do anything else."

It was quite amusing to behold the Colonel looking after things, in his occasional visits to No. 114 Carondelet-street, his headquarters of distribution. To say he was not popular with the women would be anything but true. His clerks, under his instructions, do their work admirably. He has got an Irishman, a smart old freight-clerk, for boss, and a Dutch butcher who can cut meat up by guess within a pennyweight of a pound. These two men, with two assistants, pass along the bacon, flour, biscuit and coffee with a celerity quite surprising, while the recipients, loaded down with a heavy assorted cargo, generally go off highly gratified. No complaints have been made since the first distribution in that category. The Colonel got from the United States Commissary two thousand pounds of Confederate beef, captured with the city. The tierces containing it had the word "inspected" on them, in the largest possible letters, and the Colonel very innocently supposed he had got hold of an extra fine article; you may judge of his surprise when one of the tireces was opened, to find he had to retreat into the street to avoid a smell that was less bearable than decaying stump-tailed beef. It was difficult to palm this beef off on the half-starved Irish women. They protested that no "human man, even his Honor the Colonel, would be after giving that stuff to a Christian to eat." And yet this "food!" composed of carcasses of the most miserable sick and dying Texas cattle, slaughtered and chopped into ten-pound pieces and thrown without order or care into molasses tierces, was the best animal food the Confederate troops ever had served out to them. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard." It is unnecessary for me to say that the United States Commissary cannot again fool the Colonel with Confederate beef, and I would not advise any of his friends to speak of that matter when he returns to New-York.

But to the practical result to the city. Gen. Butler's idea of mingling charity and utility together has worked admirably. Under the Colonel's supervision, the streets of the city have gradually changed their entire appearance, and the Irish holes that made the once magnificent Levee a place of miasma and death have disappeared. Around all the public buildings and headquarters of the officers the gutters have been limed, and the neutral ground of Canal-street has been made to look as neat and tidy as the grass-plots of a gentleman's garden. In fact it is the unusual remark that the city was never neater in its appearance—its cleanliness being one of the first things that attracted the attention of Reverdy Johnson, fresh as he was from the towns of the North. This conduct on the part of Col. Thorpe, in so faithfully and conscientiously carrying out Gen. Shepley's wishes, naturally calls forth commendatory remarks, and I am certain the day that he leaves us, there will be uttered many regrets that he will no longer be seen walking the sunny side of the street, hat in hand, wiping the perspiration from his bold forehead, and attending to the interests of a city he always loved, and a city that in turn, remembers him as one of her most enterprising and useful citizens.

SANITARY.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Great Rebel Ram Arkansas Broken Loose.

She Runs Through Our Fleet Above Vicksburgh, and Anchors Under the Batteries

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 20.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Press*:

Memphis, Friday, July 18.

The Granada (late Memphis) *Appeal*, of the 16th inst., reports that the rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, under command of Capt. J. N. Bryan, came down from the Yazoo River on the 15th, and ran by that portion of our fleet which lies above Vicksburgh successfully, and anchored under the batteries surrounding that city. The *Appeal* says the ram ran down several Federal war vessels, and disabled many more. One of our vessels was blown up. The *Arkansas* is a very formidable gunboat, being plated with two and a half inch iron, with the plates and nails riveted. She has a very heavy armament, and is furnished with two propellors seven feet in diameter, with four flanges each. The loss of the rebels is set down at ten killed and thirteen wounded. The National loss is not known, but is supposed to have been very heavy.

In addition to the above, the *Appeal's* dispatch contains a great deal which is bombastic, and not worthy of repudiation, but there is unquestionably some truth in the statement made above. There are no recent arrivals from Vicksburgh.

The *Ledger* has a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of of the 17th, which contains a dispatch from Lieut. Brown, stating that the rebel ram *Arkansas*, came out of the Yazoo River and ran successfully through the Union fleet, of eighteen vessels, but was badly cut up before she reached the cover of the batteries at Vicksburgh, losing about twenty men. He says she ran the *Benton* ashore, in a sinking condition, blew up a ram, burned up one vessel and damaged others.

The death of Gen. David E. Twiggs is announced by the same paper.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

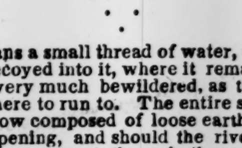
PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE GRAND "CANAWL."

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Vicksburgh, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

It is now ten days since we arrived in front of Vicksburgh, and during that time mails have been so erratic that until within the last two or three days our supply of newspapers from the North has been limited and unsatisfactory, and in conning over these later files, it seems to me that the Northern Press generally had a somewhat misapprehensive view of our situation at this place. Firstly, I find that great stress is laid upon the *canal* that is to "turn the course of the Mississippi River and make Vicksburgh an inland town," but of which I must say, "Let not too much be expected from it." It is not a canal, but simply a ditch. When we arrived here it had been completed only through that portion of the neck which is inside of the levee, or embankment, to prevent the river's overflow. It was then about fifteen feet wide, and three, or three and a half feet deep. This, it was supposed, was of sufficient depth to allow the water of the river to flow through, but when the levee at each end of it was cut through, it was found to be above the level of the water. The river had fallen some during the process of digging, but not enough to account for so great a shortcoming.

The mountain would not come to Mahomet, and some wiseacre determined to *make* it come by placing an old stern wheel-boat at the lower side of the entrance to the canal, to work her wheel, and so paddle the water up into it, which succeeded in wetting the bottom of the canal just enough to make it muddy, but no more. This experiment of making water run up hill not proving very successful, it was determined to deepen the ditch. The bottom being, as I said before, about fifteen feet wide, the one-half of this bottom, longitudinally, was dug five feet deeper, the entire length of the canal, the earth being thrown up on the other half of the original bottom, and so that a transverse section of the canal would show like this:



By this means a small thread of water, about a foot wide, was decoyed into it, where it remains at present, looking very much bewildered, as though it did not know where to run to. The entire south side of the canal is now composed of loose earth, thrown up from the deepening, and should the river rise sufficient to make a current through the canal, I think this loose earth would be undermined by the current, and coming down would soon fill it up sufficiently to stop the current. The labor of widening the canal would almost be equal to that of digging a new one.

Independent of this, another fact is to be taken into consideration. The course of the Mississippi is deflected by the range of the Walnut Hills, upon which Vicksburgh is built. In front of Vicksburgh the river is narrower than usual, and consequently deeper. I am told on good authority that it is 200 feet deep for more than a mile above and below the steamboat landing at that place. I have also been informed that soundings were made by the flagship *Hartford*, during her passage on the 26th, with over 100 feet of line, without finding bottom, and where the *Hartford* is now anchored, which is above the deepest portion of the bend, and where the river is much wider, and consequently more shallow, I saw the lead cast myself in thirteen fathoms of water. Now, even with a free strong current running through the canal, it certainly must take several months for the river to cut itself a new channel 200 or 300 feet deep, and for the sediment in the meantime to fill up the deep channel in front of Vicksburgh, and so "leave it out in the cold." River steamboat men, of whom there are a number here, object to the canal on still another score. They say that all the wonderful cut-offs that have been made in the course of the river have begun at a point where the main current of the river has impinged against the shore of some bend, but the upper end of this canal is unfortunately located in an eddy, the current striking the shore nearly a half a mile below. As for the number of contrabands at work on the canal, there are not several thousand, as I see stated in some prints, though the number has been increased lately, and our soldiers, I am glad to see, have been relieved from *digging*, and set to *overseeing* the work. This is as it should be, only that the number of contrabands should be increased, and made to *do* something when they *are* at work. Their present number does not exceed 700, but can easily be doubled or trebled.

As far as matters in the fleets are concerned, I hear of no movement whatever, except the movement of Porter's mortar fleet, which, report says, is to go down stream to-day, and out of the river, as I mentioned in my last.

I suppose there must be some good reason why two large fleets, having over three hundred guns of long range and heavy calibre, besides twenty-four thirteen-inch mortars, every one of which last is near enough to throw one of its huge shells not only into the town, but over it and behind it, making a perfect cordon of fire along its further suburbs, where the rebels are supposed to be in camp. (Supposed, I say, for we have seen very few of them as yet.) I repeat that there must or ought to be some good reason why all these mortars and guns should, though within range, remain inactive in front of batteries that, to the best of our knowledge, do not contain over fifty guns. A day or two ago, when I was down on the Point, which is not over twelve hundred yards from their principal battery, I was not able, with good glass, and the most careful scrutiny of the whole range of hills which swept around me like an amphitheatre, to detect over twenty guns.

One explanation of our long inactivity is that we are waiting for the arrival of Gen. Grant's or some other land force to hold the town when it is taken. In the meantime, we hear all kinds of surmises and vague rumors of quaker guns, safe evacuation by the enemy, and so forth. As for the town of Vicksburgh itself, it is so utterly deserted and silent, and yet looks so fresh, clean and handsome, with its stately white Court-house perched on the summit of the hill, in the midst of the town, that it makes on one the singular impression that he is looking on some scenic display that may vanish, or on the enchanted city of some Arabian Nightish story.

One man at least in the fleet is restless and uneasy; Lieut.-Col. Ellet, though lying sick on board the ram *Switzerland*, says that if any use or service can be found for rams below Vicksburgh, he will run the *Switzerland* past the batteries and take her there.

W.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

The Rebel General Ewell Reported to be at Gordonsville

How General Pope's Orders are Received.

Warrenton, Va., Sunday, July 20.

A cavalry Captain from Gen. Hatch's command arrived here to-day. The same officer brought five prisoners of the Second Virginia Cavalry, captured by Gen. Hatch at Madison. Col. Miller, of the Virginia Militia, was also taken prisoner, but has not yet arrived.

Warrenton, Sunday, July 20.

To Col. Sanford, for Associated Press:

An officer arrived last night, from Gen. Hatch's command, having in charge five prisoners, belonging to the Second Virginia Cavalry, who had been acting as scouts. Their names are B. F. Farrar, A. A. White, A. R. Bibber, A. M. Goodrich and J. H. Harrison. A Colonel and Captain were also captured but have not yet arrived.

Gen. Ewell's troops were reported to be at Gordonsville. Their number was nor stated.

Gen. Pope's recent orders are received by the troops with enthusiasm; but the citizens have terrible long faces since their publication.

A Frenchman arrived to-day from Richmond, which place he left some days ago. He reports that he was greatly persecuted, and nearly compelled to join the Southern army. The rebels afterward put him in prison, from which he was released at the request of the French Consul. He had been keeping store in Richmond, and says everything was very dear. Coffee, $2 50 per pound; sugar, 75 cents; flour only $7 per barrel; corn meal dearer than flour. He bought a horse and wagon worth about $100, for which he paid $450 in Confederate scrip, in which he got away, and made his escape here.

OUR CULPEPPER CORRESPONDENCE.

Culpepper, Thursday, July 17.

Soon after closing my letter sent from Warrenton, yesterday, I learned that the corps under Gen. Banks, instead of moving on to this point, as had been anticipated, was ordered to Gaines' Cross Road and Washington, Va., and to-day I learn that a portion of his force moved yesterday, and that the remainder will move to-day.

There is considerable force of cavalry here, two sections of a battery, and several companies of infantry, all of which, I believe, will join the main body of the army as soon as convenient. Consequently I shall proceed to the Cross Roads without delay.

The same impression prevails here that was dominant in Warrenton when I was there, namely, that Jackson has left Richmond with a considerable force, and is moving back to his old field of operations. The Army of Virginia is rejoicing in the belief that the impression is well founded, and impatient for an opportunity to meet him.

Although some regret the tone of Gen. Pope's address, believing that it involves censure upon those formerly in command of the Department, they all coincide with the expressed determination to henceforth see the backs of the rebels at the termination of every coming engagement. This is quite a pleasant little town, containing about 1,000 inhabitants, and the people, although nearly all sympathizing with the secession cause, do not make themselves disagreeable to the forces here.

J. A.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Negotiations for a General Exchange of Prisoners

Rumors from Richmond---Death of Gen. Twiggs.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Friday, July 18, 1862.

A flag of truce boat went yesterday to Turkey Island Creek, having on board Gen. Dix, who went to meet Gen. Hill, for the purpose of making a permanent arrangement for the exchange of prisoners. The interview was highly satisfactory; but no conclusion being arrived at the flag will return to-day, when Gen. Lee will be present.

The Richmond papers of the 18th contain a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 14th, which states that Gen. Hindman had captured Gen. Curtis with 8,000 men; the officers had been detainhd but the men paroled.

They also contain an account of the death of Gen. Twiggs, who died at Augusta, July 15th.

An Englishman, who represented himself as the son of the Duke of Somerset, was found at headquarters a few days since, under suspicious circumstances. He stated that he was with the rebel Gen. Pryor during the battle of seven days. He was sent North.

A Liberal and Patriotic Offer—A Letter from Dr. Horace Green.

Boston, July 17, 1862.

To Messrs. Maurice & Son, Bankers, &c., Sing Sing, Westchester County:

Gentlemen: As I left New-York the morning after the "second glorious uprising of the loyal of our City on the 15th," I had no opportunity to make the arrangement that my heart prompted me to make on that occasion, and as I may be detained in this city for several days I ask your assistance in aiding me, that there may be no unnecessary delay in carrying out my design.

Being no believer in the latest and most abominable declaration of the London *Times*, (July 3,) that "the South, if it wishes to go, should be allowed to depart peaceably;" but, on the other hand, believing with all true Americans that the time has arrived in our history when it has become the imperative duty of every loyal citizen, however humble his position, to make every possible effort to arouse his countrymen to a "generous, determined and irresistible unity in support of our Government," and in making our country "forever one and inseparable," I wish to make my practice consistent with my principles; and being unable to go myself into active service, (which has been, ever since this demoniacal rebellion broke out, the strongest desire of my heart,) I desire to do my utmost to incite others to prompt action.

As I know the objection to enlist is made by many having families or others dependent upon them, that they have nothing to leave for their immediate support, I ask the privilege of authorizing you to offer *Twenty Dollars* to each of the first fifty recruits who shall enlist from Westchester County; that they may promptly join and aid our noble soldiers who are fighting to save our beloved, but now imperiled, country.

Very sincerely your friend,
HORACE GREEN.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Wounded Soldiers and Medical Officers Released on Parole by the Rebels.

The following wounded soldiers, in accordance with arrangements recently made, have been released on parole by the rebels, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday. The list is in continuation of the one published in the TIMES yesterday:

Wm. N. Aiken, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts.
A. McNeil, Co. K, 13th N. Y.
Corp. C. T. Wilson, Co. H, 62d Pennsylvania.
C. Snyder, Co. H, 62d Penn.
J. Mack, Co. B, 85th Penn.
J. A. Noble, Co. A 20th Mass.
J. Grimes, Co. G, 8th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. W. Abendroth, Co. C, 98th Penn.
R. J. Jellerson, Co. A, 87th New-York.
Wm. Haven, Co. I, 4th Mich.
S. R. Calkins, Co. D, 83d Penn.
Capt. M. R. Adams, F, 10th Penn. Reserves.
W. Lamout, Co. I, 5th U. S. C.
S. M. Barlow, Co. H, 37th N. Y.
N. H. Davis, Co. K, 63d Pa.
A. S. Welsh, Co. H, 9th Reserves.
J. P. Goode, Co. D, 9th Mass.
J. Stokes, Co. K, 5th Penn. Reserves.
P. Gure, Co. K, 71st Penn.
A. Albridge, Co. D, 2d N. J.
P. Parsons, Co. C, 3d Mass. B.
A. Finnigan, Co. K, 10th N. J.
St. J. H. Handle, Co. C, 31st Pa.
F. O. Peck, Co. D, 22d Mass.
W. Carnes, Co. K, 5th Penn. R.
G. H. Allis, Co. D, 10th Penn. R.
T. S. Muzzy, Co. E, 16th N. Y.
M. Summers, Co. G, 63d N. Y.
C. Costell, Co. F, 6th U. S. In.
T. Hough, Co. I, 95th Pa.
Corp. B. Singleton, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Corp. L. Rehardt, Co. F, 5th Penn. Reserves.
J. Suttener, Co. C, 102d Pa.
A. W. Flowers, (Drummer,) Co. C, 102d Pa.
P. J. Driscoll, Co. C, 1st Mass.
J. Speel, Co. K, 1st N. Y.
C. Bender, Co. I, 98th Pa.
H. Courier, Co. B, 5th N. H.
A. Hounan, Co. C, 98th Pa.
N. Flutt, Co. C, 66th N. Y.
P. Mosback, Co. I, 98th Pa.
J. Hoffman, Co. E, 63d Pa.
J. E. Harris, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts.
R. D. Glasgow, Co. C, 7th Michigan.
W. Ash, Co. C, 27th Mich.
D. F. Smith, Co. F, 6th Me.
E. Brown, Co. F, 53d Penn.
J. Smith, Co. K, 20th Ind.
M. B. Nichols, Co. H, 1st Berdan S. S.
A. Park, Co. G, 3d Penn. R.
Dr. Wm. P. Russell, 6th Vt.
Dr. J. A. Freeman, U. S. A.
Dr. J. D. Bromley, 7th Mich.
Dr. J. Woolcott, 33d N. Y.
Dr. Fox.
Dr. D. E. Dickinson, 33d N. Y.
Dr. F. A. Skilton, 87th N. Y.
Dr. G. G. Marshall, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Dr. W. H. White, Brigade Surgeon Berdan's S. S.
E. Eleas, Co. G, 2d U. S. Inf.
W. Bray, Co. B, 10th N. Y.
T. Johnson, Co. B, 1st Penn. Artillery.
C. Titchworth, Co. F, 16th Michigan.
G. H. Stuart, Co. C, 63d Penn.
J. Holtman, Co. F, 20th N. Y.
Lieut. D. F. McMickin, Co. A, 5th Penn.
J. Weston, 15th Pa. Reserves.
L. Dixon, Co. I, 5th Penn.
F. Mohl, Co. A, 7th N. J.
C. D. Barnard, 5th Massachusetts Battery.
J. H. Hyland, Co. I, 5th Vermont.
L. Murphy, Co. D, 19th Mass.
J. H. Powers Co. C, 1st Mass.
D. A. Smith, Co. I, 1st Penn. Reserves.
J. West, Co. D, 5th N. Y.
L. Strong, Co. H, 63d Penn.
Wm. T. Raymond, Co. E, 22d Mass.
J. Wooding, Co. E, 96th Penn.
A. Cotton, Co. F, 22d Mass.
A. C. Flanders, Co. 1st A. U. S. C.
W. McMann, Co. B, 63d Penn.
W. H. Wood, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
W. K. Keechner, Co. K, 5th Pa. R.
I. L. Pearcy, Co. D, 5th N. H.
A. Cass, Co. F, 5th N. H.
J. Cartwright, Co. D, 9th Mas.
H. Shier, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cav.
P. Buttler, Co. G, 12th U. S. In.
Capt. S. L. Mathews, Co. D, 5th Mich.
L. Hutchinson, Co. C, 102d Pa.
A. Sperry, Co. I 1st Conn. Artillery.
Serg. L. B. Owen, Co. E, 1st Connecticut.
P. B. Phillips, Co. D, 1st Mass.
W. A. Stone, Co. F, 1st Conn. Artillery.
R. Hope, Co. H, 2d N. J.
B. Linton, Co. F, 4th N. J.
H. Sawyer, Co. K, 16th N. Y.
F. L. Degower, Co. L, 72d Pa.
W. Nichols, Co. K, 7th Mich.
J. Barry, Co. D, 7th Mich.
D. N. Haling, Co. C, 61st N. Y.
J. M. Chase, band, 69th Pa.
J. H. French, Co. K, 1st Minnesota, nurse.
Wm. L. Howard, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
B. H. Chase, Co. F, 1st N. Y.
M. Farral, Co. B, 2d U. S. Inf
Dr. Frank, 5th U. S. Cav.
Dr. T. Newell, R. I.
Dr. McGorren, 71st N. Y.
Dr. G. H. Tassard, 42d N. Y
Dr. W. W. Potter, 49th N. Y
Dr. J. W. Robinson, 82d N. Y
Dr. C. H. Dougal, Oneida Cav. N. Y. Vols.
Dr. E. Donnelly, Penn.
Dr. G. McAlister, 71st N. Y.
Dr. Jos. Underwood, Mass.
Dr. G. B. Coggswell, 29th Mass.
F. M. Powell, (late of Hooker's Division,) Hospital.

List of Sick and Wounded on board the United States Hospital Steamer Commodore, from Harrison's Landing, July 15 and 16.

Wm. Campbell, Co. K, 31st Penn.—debility.
Henry M. Wakefield, Co. G, 5th N. H.—phthisic.
Peter M. Cauley, Co. G, 3d Excelsior—rheumatism.
James Little, Co. A, 31st Penn.—otites.
Jacob Muhl, Co. F, 55th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
James Jennings, Co. H, 36th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Joseph Autonfidem, Co. E, 1st N. Y.—hernia.
Corp. Etienne Bant, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Gustave Degrange, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—scurvy and piles.
Edward D. Cerallor, Co. C, 55th N. Y.—scurvy and piles.
Lewis Lapham, Co. E, 55th N. Y.—intermittent fever.
Joseph Benhottan, Co. H, 98th Penn.—dysentery.
Adolph Mitzner, Co. Z, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
George Foster, Co. Z, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
Henry Frendenban, Co. D, 55th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Anthony Piffer, Co. G, 16th Michigan—debility.
Samuel Hardy, Co. G, 5th Mass. Battery—scurvy.
John C. Hart, Co. G, 5th Mass. Battery—scurvy.
Henry Wagner, Co. F, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
D. H. Reno, Co. K, 44th N. Y.—intermittent fever.
David M. Clark, Co. H, 57th N. Y.—debility.
Fred. Foughtman, Co. K, 3d Excelsior—bronchitis.
James Maher, Co. G, 62d N. Y.—scurvy.
John M. Roberts, Co. F, 2d N. J.—scurvy.
Francis L. Lyon, Co. G, 3d Excelsior—scurvy.
M. F. Carline, Co. E, 8th N. J.—diarrhœa.
Alex. A. Smith, Co. E, 6th N. J.—scurvy.
James Deacon, Co. E, 69th Penn.—diarrhœa.
Marshall J. Chaffer, Co. A, 6th Vt.—bronchitis.
Patrick Donohue, Co. G, 81st Penn—insolatis.
Thomas T. Andrews, Co. G, 1st N. J.—debility.
James Walker, Co. H, 31st Penn.—debility.
Joseph S. Sharp, Co. B, 23d Penn.—remitt. fever.
E. L. Wood, Co. H, 1st Minn.—remitt. fever.
John Hamilton, Co. F, 69th Penn.—scurvy.
Emerson Gates, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
A. H. Enney, Co. F, 6th N. Y. Cavalry—jaundice.
James F. Stephens, Co. F, 6th New-York Cavalry—remittent fever.
Andrew McFarland, Co. I, 3d Excelsior—debility.
James Burkett, Co. D, 98th Penn.—scurvy.
James Fileing, Co. B, 31st Penn.—rheumatism.
Corp. William Fullerton, Co. F, 23d Penn.—scurvy.
Andrew D. Townsend, Co. E, 1st Penn. Artillery—scurvy.
Zeph. Henninger, Co. I, 93d Penn.—chronic diare'a.
Alex. Von Drum, Co. F, 55th N. Y.—chronic diar.
Chas. E. Skinner, Co. F, 6th Mass. Battery—chronic diarrhœa.
Jacob Yoke, Co. I, 93d Pennsylvania—scurvy.
William E. Hover, Co. L, 93d Penn.—scurvy.
John T. Hatch, Co. K, 7th Mass.—typhoid fever.
William R. Peck, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Art.—debility.
Major Francis Price, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey—typhoid fever.
John Coonrod, Co. C, 34th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
E. M. Dey, Co. K, 34th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Henry Porter, Co. K, 34th New-York—debility.
Second Lieut. Irving D. Clark, Co. D, 34th N. Y.—debility.
Hospital Steward Joseph H. Knight, Co. B, 34th New-York—debility.
Quartermaster's Sergt. L. A. Curtis, 34th New-York—debility.
J. S. Howe, Co. K, 34th New-York—debility.
J. R. Bachelor, Co. F, 34th New-York—debility.
Cyrus Eldridge, Co. C, 34th New-York—debility.
Eugene Viber, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
Henry A. Smith, Co. C, 34th New-York—debility.
Dennis M. Holmes, Co. I, 34th New-York—debility
Jacob Surinkie, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
Fred. D. Hierholzer, Co. F, 34th N. Y.—debility.
John Ruddick, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
George Dodds, Co. G, 34th New-York—debility.
Corp. Henry Jacobus, Co. I, 34th N. Y.—debility.
Wm. H. Twilight, Co. I, 1st Mass. Ar.—debility.
Wilford Woolcut, Co. F, 34th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Alonzo Burrill, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Wm. Todd, Co. K, 103d Pennsylvania—debility.
Curtis Irish, Co. A, 16th New-York—debility.
Tarrence Tadden, Co. F, 8th New-York—debility.
Nicholas Larney, Co. A, U. S. Eng. Corps—fever.
John McCurdy, Co. B, 61st Penn.—typhoid fever.
Henry Grosse, Co. H, 103d Penn.—typhoid fever.
Wagon-master Moses G. Kimball, Co. A, 19th Massachusetts—debility.
Peter Nevins, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Anson Harrington, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Louis Shoup, Co. F, 100th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Wm. O. Terrill, Co. I, 32d New-York—debility.
Conrad Rohid, Co. E, 98th Penn.—typhoid fever.
Edward Burnhart, Co. L, 56th N. Y.—debility.
Charles Lyons, Co. B, 102d Penn.—debility.
James R. Thomas, Co. H, 1st Penn.—debility.
John Burbeck, Co. B, 16th Mass.—typhoid fever.
Levi Fritz, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania—debility.
Cassius M. Wilden, Co. G, 15th Mass.—typ. fever.
John Buglar, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania—debility.
Amos Harnstack, Co. D, 1st Penn.—typhoid fever.
Wm. Laphand, 5th Mass. Battery—debility.
Edward Blaine, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania—debility.
Wm. Miller, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania—debility.
Corp. James Gurley, Co. H, 16th N. Y.—debility.
Joseph C. Brown, Co. H, 8th Penn.—debility.
Wm. Wallace, Co. F, 16th New-York—debility.
Thos. Harkins, Co. E, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
James T. Reynolds, Co. D, 69th N. Y.—rheumatism.
M. F. Magee, Co. I, 2d N. J.—chronic rheumatism.
James O'Connor, Co. H, 61st N. Y.—hemiplegia.
Edward Graham, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—luxatis.
John Sloan, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
George H. Pope, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—bronchitis.
Sylvester Tuttle, Co. K, 5th N. H.—typhoid fever.
Samuel H. Robinson, Co. K, 5th N. H.—typ. fever.
Andrew J. Crown, Co. F, 5th New-Hampshire—remittent fever.
Lawrence V. Poole, Co. C, 29th Mass.—chro. diarr.
Benj. F. Edson, Co. C, 29th Mass.—debility.
Musician George Funk, Co. B, 88th N. Y.—debility.
Joseph D. Tully, Co. F, 88th N. Y.—chronic diarr.
Quartermaster Robert H. Ellis, 61st N. Y.—ch. diarr.
Wm. S. Farnsworth, Co. H, 29th Mass.—typ. fever.
John Lyons, Co. D, 61st New-York—hernia.
John Hancock, Co. D, 29th Mass.—typhoid fever.
Corp. Henry Bennett, Co. C, N. Y.—debility.
Pat. Murphy, Co. H, 88th N. Y.—hip disease.
Gregory Courtney, Co. H, 88th N. Y.—hernia.
Henry Smith, Co. G, 57th New-York—hernia.
John M. Sweeney, Co. A, 28th Mass.—debility.
Corp. Theodore Whitmore, Co. C, 29th Massachusetts—chronic diarrhœa.
Oliver A. White, Co. F, 29th Mass.—typhoid fever.
Patrick McManamy, Co. G, 29th Mass.—debility.
Patrick Doonan, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Charles H. Turner, Co. C, 29th Mass.—typ. fever.
Daniel Deuler, Co. K, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Coonrod Price, Co. E, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Charles Ziebalt, Co. E, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Isaac P. Miller, Co. A, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Sergt. Ebenezer Alexander, Co. C, 2d Delaware—typhoid fever.
Robert Palmatory, Co. D, 2d Delaware—epilepsy.
Charles Simond, Co. B, 2d Delaware—hernia.
Henry Coombs, Co. D, 2d Delaware—epilepsy.
William Campbell, Co. C, 2d Delaware—int. fever.
Charles O'Hara, Co. F, 2d Delaware—debility.
Wm. McMullen, Co. B, 2d Del.—chronic bronchitis.
George Warren, Co. A, 2d Delaware—debility.
Jacob Grant, Co. C, 2d Delaware—debility.
Capt. Thomas M. Wenlo, Co. I, 2d Del.—debility.
Israel M. Reeves, Co. D, 2d Delaware—scurvy.
Thomas Fulton, Co. G, 2d Del.—chronic diarrhœa.
David Ambrose, Co. B, 2d Delaware—debility.
2d Lieut. Jas. Leatherbury, Co. A, 2d Del.—debility.
Jacob Loustan, Co. C, 2d Delaware—typhoid fever.
Corp. Wm. Dougherty, Co. K, 2d Del.—remit. fev.
John P. Hickey, Co. K, 2d Del.—remittent fever.
Sgt. C. H. Farwood, Co. A, 2d Del.—chron. diarr.
Charles Blair, Co. C, 2d Delaware—ascarides.
W. J. McFadden, Co. F, 101st Penn.—typ. fever.
Rbt. Marshall, Co. K, 1st L. I.—scurvy and hernia.
O. A. Barry, Co. C, 3d Massachusetts Battery—spinal irritation.
Edw. Persall, Co. D, 8th N. J.—debility and diarr.
Jacob Nestor, Co. I, Ringgold's Bat.—typhoid fev.
Sergt. Alex. Robinson, Co. B, 2d Excel.—hernia.
Sheldon T. Gibbs, Co. H, 93d Penn.—debility.
1st Lt. Theo. S. Mahon, Co. D, 16th Mich.—typ. fev.
Adam Roder, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania—debility.
Adelbert Kopp, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania—debility.
Fred. Fromhertz, Co. K, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
George Lawhn, Co. B, 61st N. Y.—hemiplegia.
Corp. Charles Hall, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Fritz. Orden, Co. I, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Joseph Wollinger, Co. G, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Sergt. Lebor Ventor, Co. G, 81st Penn.—diarrhœa.
Wm. Bronson, Co. C, 61st N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Henry Keeler, Co. C, 61st N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Capt. Geo. W. Drummond, Co. I, 1st Mich—debil'y.
Oliver S. Davis, Co. C, 61st New-York—rheumatism.
James Mead, Co. D, 61st New-York—contusion.
E. B. Edmonds, Co. C, 61st N. Y.—poisoned by ivy.
Irving House, (musician,) Co. C, 61st N. Y.—rhu'm.
John G. Reed, Co. C, 61st New-York—debility.
Corp. Patrick M. King, Co. D, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Richard Broughton, Co. B, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
James Hammond, Co. G, 81st Penn.—debility.
Robert H. Hurst, Co. F, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Daniel Brodie, Co. K, 61st New-York—bronchitis.
Wm. H. White, Co. H, 61st New-York—debility.
Wm. Weets, Co. H, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
George Lawton, Co. D, 61st N. Y.—paraplegia.
Henry Cassidy, Co. B, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
John Hollingsworth, Co. C, 81st Penn.—bronchitis.
Thomas Dunn, Co. C, 81st Penn.—chronic diar'a.
Patrick Smith, Co. F, 81st Penn.—debility.
Wm. M. Smith, Co. C, 81st Penn.—debility.
Wm. Martin, Co. G, 81st Penn.—chronic diarrhœa.
Wm. Britton, Co. G, 81st Penn.—bronchitis.
Wm. Miller, Co. G, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
Alexander Solomon, Co. G, 81st Penn.—rheuma'm.
Corp. S. C. Young, Co. E, 5th N. H.—paraplegia.
Milo Haskin, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. T. Andrews, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Thos. A. Disbrow, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Corp. H. W. Goodwin, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
John McLean, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. Pettis, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. McBride, Co. A, 81st Penn—spinal meningitis.
Sergt. Abbe A. Abbott, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—hernia.
Wilford Wright, Co. I, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Edward Stilter, Co. I, 95th Penn.—rheumatism.
Fred. Heise, Co. H, 98th Pennsylvania—bronchitis.
Edward George, Co. G, 37th New-York—debility.
Horace Reynolds, 7th N. Y. Battery—debility.
Henry Clock, Co. F, Second New-York—debility.
Joseph Minansa, Co. C, Second N. Y.—debility.
Merrit Raymond, Co. K, 71st New-York—debility.
Henry S. France, 7th N. Y. Battery—chron. rheum.
Thos. Weldon, (band,) 6th Infantry—bronchitis.
Wm. H. Gillespy, 7th N. Y. Battery—debility.
Serg. H. G. White, Co. C, 6th Vt.—rheumatic fever.
Martin Schulz, Co. C, 62d N. Y.—rheumatism.
Edw. Cavanagh, Co. F, 2d New-York—phthisis.
David Hanver, Co. F, Second New-York—debility.
Paul Hanglider, Co. F, 2d Penn.—pericarditis.
Cyrus Sprowl, Co. E, 85th Penn.—chron. bronchitis.
Jas. Chapman, Co. I, 36th N. Y.—muco-enteritis.
Chas. Hogan, Co. A, 62d New-York—peritonitis.
1st Serg. Andrew J. Caswell, Co. B, 2d New-York—nephritis.
R. G. Davis, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts—scurvy.
James Coyne, Co. F, 55th New-York—scurvy.
Philip Clyne, Co. D, 100th New-York—scurvy.
Wilson Randall, Co. C, 100th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Chas. A. Cannon, Co. A, 14th Infantry—scurvy.
Jas. McCann, Co. G, 32d New-York—scurvy.
Stephen Mathews, Co. F, 8th N. J.—scurvy.
Horace W. Lowe, Co. K, 56th New-York—scurvy.
A. B. Johnson, Oneida Cavalry—scurvy.
Heyman Stuter, 7th N. Y. Battery—typhus fever.
Chas. A. Cleveland, Co. H, 6th Vt.—hernia & diarr.
E. S. Dewey, Co. G, 10th Mass.—typhus fever.
Joseph S. Rose, Co. F, 52d New-York—scurvy.
George R. Graves, Co. H, 3d N. J.—typhus fever.
James Derrick, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—scurvy.
Lewis Scannon, Co. I, 55th N. Y.—scurvy.
Timothy McManus, Co. A, 106th Penn.—muco-enteritis.
Anthony Bouscher, Co. I, 20th Ind.—bronchitis.
Wm. Walter, Co. A, 72d N. Y.—scurvy.
Wm. F. Wade, Co. E, 43d N. Y.—scurvy.
David Beagon, Co. D, 31st Penn.—scurvy.
Edward J. Butler, 5th Mass. Bat.—scurvy.
Patrick E. Hughes, Co. D, 31st Penn.—debility.
Wm. Thompson, Co. G, 8th N. J.—intermittent fever.
Dennis Hurley, Co. B, 8th N. J.—debility.
Theodore Heddin, Co. B, 8th N. J.—debility.
George H. Alton, Co. K, 2d N. H.—debility.
Henderson Bell, Co. I, 11th Mass.—remittent fever.
James Hackett, Co. H, 100th N. Y.—debility.
Wilbert C. White, Co. B, 11th Me.—debility.
David Shess, Co. D, 55th N. Y.—scurvy.
First Sergt. Robert Ellet, Co. D, 36th N. Y—diarrhœa.
James H. Smith, Co. F, 6th Vt.—hernia.
George O'Connor, Co. A, 16th Mass.—rheumatism.
Wm. Garvin, Co. B, 62d N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
Frank Dennis, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—muco-enteritis.
Joel W. Lake, Co. B, 4th N. J.—intermittent fever.
John Cusson, 7th N. Y. Bat.—debility.
Albert A. Whittemore, Co. B, 16th Mass.—chronic diarrhœa.
James A. Daley, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Corp. L. L. Barlow, Co. F, 4th Me.—debility.
Henry B. Morgan, Co. A, 8th N. J.—typhoid fever.
Jos. E. Peacock, Co. I, 72d Penn.—diarrhœa.
Sergt. Geo. W. Mills, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Cav.—remittent fever.
First Sergt. S. F. Johnson, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Cav.—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp. Chas. Kendall, Co. K, 49th N. Y.—remittent fever.
John G. Holbrook, Co. K, 16th Mass.—paralysis.
W. L. Smith, Co. A, 11th Me.—remittent fever.
James Sendenderfer, Co. H, 31st Pa.—diarrhœa.
H. P. Vandyke, Co. I, 50th N. Y.—rheumatism.
A. L. Field, 4th R. I. Battery—diarrhœa.
Patrick E. Hughes, Co. B, 52d N. Y.—debility.
Wm. Rithmeyer, Co. A, 69th Pa.—chronic diarhœa.
John Morrow, Co. B, 102d Pa.—chronic diarrhœa.
Thos. Bush, Co. B, 7th Mich.—chronic bronchitis.
George Gray, Co. C, 5th N. J.—paraplegia.
Ira Corey, Co. K, 92d New-York—debility.
Jacob Lower, Co. F, 100th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Wm. Lindin, Co. H, 7th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
David Laughlin, Co. F, 12th N. Y.—gunshot wound of shoulder.
James Devauraugh, Co. K, 88th N. Y.—debility.
Theodore Cummings, Co. F, 15th Mass—nephritis.
Isaac L. Grey, Co. D, 49th Pa.—debility.
Sergt. Geo. P. Titcomb, Co. I, 5th N. H.—stricture.
George Bishop, Co. I, 1st Md. Artillery—gunshot in foot.
Corp. Jos. Ewing, Co. K, 49th Pa.—typhoid fever.
George W. Dresser, Co. G, 1st N. J.—rheumatism.
Thomas Cooper, Co. I, 101st Pa.—debility.
Lewis Lopis, Co. F, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
Wm. Neuman, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
John D. Gardner, Co. D, 18th Mass.—scurvy.
W. P. McGrath, Co. F, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
Daniel D. Mack, Co. C, 2d Mich.—chron. diarrhœa.
Jacob Roesh, Co. E, 101st Pa.—rheumatism.
Charles Amond, Co. A, 69th Pa.—debility.
John F. Doe, Co. D, 7th Maine—scurvy.
Wilder Johnson, Co. I, 7th Maine—scurvy.
Henry Nugent, Co. H, 18th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Jacob Nichols, Co. B, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
Wm. H. Shipley, Co. B, 8th N. J.—rheumatism.
Sergt. John Sweeney, Co. F, 101st Pa.—debility.
Daniel Beach, Co. B, 6th Cavalry—typhoid fever.
Jacob Whineing, Co. C, 6th Cav.—typhoid fever.
Surgeon L. M. Knight, 5th N. H.—dysentery.
John Dorn, Co. R, 44th N. Y.—chronic diarrhœa.
Peter Hollenbeck, Co. G, 44th N. Y.—diseased liver.
John Duffy, Co. D, 88th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Drum Major Abraham M. Crowley, 92d N. Y.—debility.
Thomson Coon, Co. F.; 92d N. Y.—disease of heart.
John Gruller, Co. C, 6th Penn. Cav.—typhoid fever.
David S. Jones, Co. K, 36th N. Y.—debility.
Surgeon T. Rush Spencer, Smith's Div.—debility.
Surgeon Joseph Barling, Co. K, 72d N. Y.—remittent fever.
D. L. Robnault, Co. D, 83d Penn.—debility.
Jackson K. Riber, Co. M, 5th U. S. Art.—fracture of leg.
Sergt. Richard Leonard, Co. F, 72d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Martin Freer, Co. E, 32d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Darius Pattyson, Co. I, 85th N. Y.—chron. diarrhœa.
Amos Ludlow, Co. D, 32d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Joseph Welch, musician, Co. G, 1st Penn. Rifles.—billious diarrhœa.
Virgil E. Coon, Co. D, 32d N. Y.—typhoid fever.
Corp. John Moore, Co. G, 62d N. Y.—debility.
Charles Posner, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Cav.—gunshot wound in hand.
Wm. R. Butterfield, Co. A, 72d N. Y.—debility.
Daniel Hooley, Co. A, 16th Mass.—morbus cordis.
Daniel Terrill, Co. D, 72d N. Y.—rheumatic fever.
James Muller, Co. F, 18th N. Y.—morbus cordis.
David L. Hankinson, Co. I, 7th N. J.—typhoid fever.
Geo. W. Blakeley, Co. K, 7th N. J.—typhoid fever.
Wm. H. Clark, Co. D, 1st Penn. Rifles—debility.
Moses B. Latier, Co. G, B. S. S.—bronchitis.
Corp. Josiah N. Smith, Co. C, B. S. S.—bronchitis.
Henry Hackett, Co. C, B. S. S.—debility.
Rasselas S. McLean, Co. C, B. S. S.—muco. enteritis.
E. L. B. Vincent, Co. G, B. S. S.—rheumatic fever.
Corp. Leander A. Poor, Co. C, U. S. E.—debility.
Horace B. Mix, artificer, Co. C, U. S. E.—debility.
Silas E. Totten, hospital steward, 7th N. J.—intermittent fever.
John Pitner, Co. G, 55th New-York—typhus fever.
Amos P. Spaulding, Co. C, 2d Vermont—phthisis.
Francis Rook, Co. F, 57th New-York—scurvy.
Anthony Melvin, Co. K, 8th N. J.—scurvy and diarrhœa.
B. Whittey, Co. B, 8th N. J.—scurvy and diarrhœa.
Geo. Nicholas, Co. I, 36th New-York—diarrhœa.
Henry Althause, Co. D, 104th Penn.—debility.
John B. Goldy, Co. B, 56th New-York—dysentery.
Philander McConny, Oneida Cavalry—debility.
Michael Tracy, Co. F, 31st Penn.—rheumatism.
Thos. H. Bracken, Co. C, 31st Penn.—scurvy.
James Fasnce, Co. M, 7th Penn.—dysentery.
Francis Nichols, Co. I, 62d New-York—scurvy.
Elijah Bowler, 4th New-York Battery—scurvy.
John O'Connor, Co. C, 10th Mass.—scurvy.
Wm. Turner, Co. H, 93d Penn.—scurvy.
James Kerr, Co. D, 31st Penn.—scurvy.
Benj. Phillip, Co. H, 98th New-York—scurvy.
Warren W. Mowry, Oneida Cavalry—scurvy.
Corp. J. M. Boun, Co. A, 11th Mass.—dislocated ankle.
Corp. S. C. Smith, Co. D, 50th N. Y.—debility.
S. P. Conant, Co. F, 11th Mass.—chronic rheumatism.
George F. Ames, Co. G, 11th Mass.—hernia.
George Taylor, Co. F, 11th Mass.—scurvy.
Edwin Ballard, Co. C, 11th Mass.—typhus fever.
Corp. J. M. Campbell, Co. A, 100th N. Y.—debility
Joseph Brewer, Co. F, 23d Penn.—debility.
A. McMullen, Co. B, 36th N. Y.—leg amputated.
O. Gilman, Co. G, 6th Maine—thigh fractured.
J. D. Sparmon, Co. F, 62d Penn.—leg amputated.
James McGohun, Co. D, 2d N. Y.—wound of back.
Harvey Clough, Co. B, 16th N. Y.—wound in groin.
E. P. Bligh, Co. C, 83d Penn.—leg amputated.
John Anders, Co. C, 4th Michigan—wound of back.
John Smith, Co. A, 73d N. Y.—amputation of leg.
James McGrogan, Co. H, 62d Pennsylvania—amputation of leg.
Corp. Charles H. Terry, Co. B, 14th New-York—wound of thigh.
Frank Clark, Co. F, 4th Michigan—wound of thigh.
John H. Monthorp, Co. D, 16th New-York—wound of leg.
Edward Keefer, Co. C, 14th Infantry—wound of thigh.
Sergt. John A. Hoyer, Co. K, 69th New-York—wound of knee.
Wm. Cairns, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Art.—wound of arm.
John H. Coop, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts—fever.
David E. Hoxie, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts—fever.
Jesse Murphy, Co. C, 9th Mass.—wound of thigh.
Peter Clasp, Co. K, 69th N. Y.—wound of leg.
Sergt. F. A. Bound, Co. K, 36th New-York—leg amputated.
John McLaughlin, Co. D, 9th Mass.—wound of knee.
Wm. H. Nash, Co. I, 1st Light Inf.—wound of ankle.
Wallace Ehle, Co. A, 14th N. Y.—leg amputated.
Edward Peters, Co. I, 1st U. S. Art.—wound of thigh.
Hugh McMamard, Co. C, 36th N. Y.—wound of leg.
J. F. McCoombs, Co. G, 14th N. Y.—wound of leg.
Wm. H. Fisher, Co. C, 1st Michigan—wound of leg.
Martin Lydon, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts—wound of both legs.
Charles Rose, Co. A, 29th Mass.—wound of head.
Cornelius Sullivan, Co. G, 4th U. S. A.—fracture.
C. P. Rothrocks, Co. G, 81st Penn.—wound of foot.
Edwin F. Cheeney, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania—wound of back and hip.
N. R. Nason, Co. F, 4th Maine—wound of toe.
John Brawner, Co. G, 81st Penn.—wound of toe.
Corp. Andrew Lowx, Co. C, 63d Pennsylvania—wound of leg.
Michael McCoy, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—wound of knee.
Wiswald Wenner, Co. D, 7th N. Y.—wound of leg.
Alonzo Stickner, Co. D, 4th Maine—typhoid fever.
Edward Lindsay, Co. K, 4th Maine—debility.
Corp. H. W. Luther, Co. A, 1st R. I. Art.—phthisis.
Charles Bedall, Co. K, 57th New-York—hernia.
Levi Jones, Co. A, 57th New-York—erysipelas.
Edward Nalf, Co. A, B. S. S.—fever.
Charles P. French, Co. A, 10th Mass.—fever.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Gov. Yate's Letter to the President—The Policy Governing the War—Judge Lynch—Norwegian Emigrants—Recruiting, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 14, 1862.

You have doubtless seen, ere this, the letter addressed by Gov. YATES, of this State, to the President upon the conduct of the War. While it is true that the principles he enunciates meet with a response from a vast majority of the loyal men of the West, it is felt that he lays too much stress upon the employment of the slaves as soldiers. The natural inference from what he says is, that the crisis is so imminent that a resort to such means to recruit our armies has become a necessity. I have no objections to enlisting every negro that offers in the National service. As against traitors, I think they would be but a fair offset; but I protest against the idea being sent abroad under official sanction that the twenty millions of the loyal States cannot subdue less than half that number in the rebel States, without the aid of their slaves. It is weakening our cause, in Europe, at least, to enter such a *cognovit* of our weakness.

People in this section have arrived at the conclusion that the policy which has thus far governed the conduct of the war has, in a great measure, proved a failure. They want more energy—more earnestness—more of the stern realities of war, thrown into the contest. They have become disgusted and indignant at the constant employment of our soldiers in protecting the property and returning the slaves of traitors. They call upon their Government—as Gov. YATES has done—for a radical change in this respect, and they will insist upon it until it is made. They feel that there have already been men and treasure enough expended to have crushed out the rebellion, had a proper policy been adopted; and unless the Government heeds the voice of the country, and consults the interests and feelings of patriotism, instead of treason, fatal results may follow.

There is another thing that is creating wide-spread dissatisfaction and discontent. That is the withholding of military intelligence from the country. In regard to the recent conflicts before Richmond, this has been peculiarly aggravating, and has created general distrust, and gone far to destroy confidence with many, even in the President. What the people want is the truth, and the whole truth, whether it tells of triumph or disaster. They want to know the exact condition of things—what the emergencies are, and they will meet them. But they will not act in the dark. The conduct of the Government in relation to affairs before Richmond; the *reticence*, as it is called, in withholding facts, will cost millions of money and months of valuable time, in the matter of raising the new levy. You cannot get up any enthusiasm among a people who feel that they have not been trusted in those things of which they had a right to know. It is a great mistake and an egregious folly on the part of the officials, and so they will find it to be.

While the rebels are carefully informed of all the contemplated movements of our armies, by their emissaries who are tolerated at Washington and elsewhere, loyal men are kept in ignorance of events after they have transpired. Our public journals are interdicted from publishing facts, to which the rebels had free access. This great absurdity should be done away with, and the censorship of the Press removed.

The war of the factions rages here quite bitterly The Democrats are especially savage upon Mr STANTON, the only Democratic member of the Cabinet, while his defenders endeavor to throw the blame of the miscarriage of the Peninsula campaign upon Gen. MCCLELLAN. And so we have crimination and recrimination among the politicians. The people, however, still believe in "Honest Old Abe," whom they helped to make President.

We came near having an application of Judge Lynch's code in our city a few days since. An individual named AMBLER, a banker, made some expressions indicative of treasonable proclivities, which excited some attention and considerable indignation. Demonstrations, which looked very much like tar and feathers, became so unmistakable that the gentleman prudently placed himself in retirement, and has not been seen since. There is a large number of Southerners in Chicago, many of them patriotic, but those who are not generally nurse their treason in private. This is the first public expression that has been heard for months, and the result shows that it is not entirely safe to belch forth treason in the streets of Chicago. Last week a man was hung until he was nearly dead, and then treated to a ride out of town on a rail, at Rockford, for expressions of a similar character.

Over three thousand Norwegian emigrants have recently passed through this City, a large portion of them bound for Wisconsin. They are daily arriving with their huge boxes of unique household stuff, and passing on to enrich the country, by the cultivation of the prairies of the West.

Still another Mormon party of several hundred, arrived on Saturday morning, *en route* for the kingdom of the Saints. They were principally English and Welsh.

The Douglas Monument Association held its annual meeting a few days since. It has been in active operation about six months. The amount collected to the 1st of July, was $3,340. Expenses, $1,616—or nearly one-half. There are fourteen hundred and thirteen members of the Association. The subscriptions come in rather slowly, and it will require considerable time to realize the objects of the organization. A plan for the monument has been adopted.

Recruiting has again commenced in this State. Two regiments are being formed at Camp Douglas, and are filling up with greater rapidity than was anticipated. Other regiments are being organized in different parts of the State. The West will do her duty in this new emergency.

The sanitary condition of the camp is improving, and the list in hospital has greatly diminished. The rebel prisoners, however, are giving considerable trouble. Martial law has been proclaimed in and around the camp, and the guards, for several nights, have all slept upon their arms, in anticipation of an outbreak.

The weather continues fine for growing crops, with the exception that the frequent warm rains are reported to have produced rust upon wheat to a considerable extent. But Winter wheat has been mainly harvested throughout the West, and the yield is pronounced a more than average one.

Business continues good—embarrassed somewhat in the retail branches, by the condition of the currency. Change has almost entirely disappeared, and is worth ten per cent. premium. Gold sells at from fifteen upward.

The receipt of flour and grain continues heavy, amounting to about 300,000 bushels daily. To the 1st of July, the receipts were over 3,000,000 bushels in excess of last year, being a little more than 22,000,000 bushels.

Counterfeits on the Eastern Banks are making their appearance in large numbers and quantities. There appears to be a systematic effort to flood the West with worthless paper.

The United States iron steamer *Michigan* has been in port several days, and attracts more than usual attention these war times. She is recruiting seamen for the navy.

THE FIRST COLORADO REGIMENT.

Some Account of its March into New-Mexico—Its Sufferings and Heroism—Its Victory Over the Enemy.

We, who are here in the East, are apt to be too much engrossed in attending to the glorious deeds performed by our own portion of the Grand Army of the United States, to give due consideration to our gallant soldiers in the distant plains of New-Mexico.

Nevertheless, when from time to time we hear a vague rumor of noble exertions in that remote quarter, we are only reminded of the great extent of this civil war, and of the many thousands of brave lives which are undergoing a voluntary sacrifice on behalf of the Union.

But when, during last Winter, the First Colorado Regiment undertook an enterprise so daring, and displayed endurance so noble as to challenge our admiration and demand serious attention, we would gladly have welcomed any account of their heroic deeds, and eagerly have watched for the future actions of a regiment which so early gave promise of bearing an important part in the history of this war. But by some strange inadvertency nothing was mentioned save the bare fact of their having made an almost incredible march, and we looked in vain for some worthy tribute of praise, showing that their noble efforts had been recognized and appreciated.

The following account has been compiled from private letters received from a gallant officer in the same regiment, and serves to show that their subsequent exertions were by no means unworthy of so noble a beginning, and from this we may glean some idea of the stout hearts, strong muscle and steady nerve which is exerted in the cause of the Union, almost under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains.

Last Fall a body of Texans, numbering somewhat more than three thousand men, under Gen. SIBLEY, entered New-Mexico, and triumphantly pursued their march through it, encountering no opposition until they arrived at what is now Camp Valverde, a few miles distant from Fort Craig. Here they met and defeated Col. CANBY, who had a superior force—comprised of picked regulars and four thousand Mexican volunteers—and thence continued without opposition to Santa Fé, the extreme northern city of New-Mexico. With the exception of Fort Union, they were in possession of the whole of New-Mexico, and from the Plazas of Santa Fé and Albuquerque, organized a Government and appointed civil officers.

Now, during the Winter, a regiment from Denver City, viz.: the First Colorado Regiment, marched to the assistance of CANBY; and it was on this march, from Pike's Peak to New-Mexico, that they displayed such unwonted stamina and fortitude as to call forth unqualified admiration. Almost innumerable were their hardships; the suffering from intense cold, the toilsome marching over a barren and rugged country, the fording of streams which in mid-winter were torrents, and above all, one day's march which in length alone, even though it had not been attended with unusual privations and adverse circumstances, should be sufficient to entitle the regiment to an honorable mention in the history of this war. After having in one day traveled over forty miles, they received messages from CANBY, urging them to hasten; and such was their indomitable pluck, that at the end of a tired journey they again resumed the march, and continued nearly forty miles more, thus making the unprecedented march of eighty miles without halting.

Meanwhile Government had ordered five thousand men to the assistance of CANBY, deeming that number necessary to cope with the Texans. But while these men were *preparing* to start, and the enemy, in full possession of Santa Fé, were contemplating an attack on Fort Union, this single regiment (comparatively ignorant of the designs of the enemy) formed the desperate idea of forming a junction with CANBY.

Fifteen miles from Santa Fé, at a place called Apache Cañon, they met the Texan Brigade, flushed with their recent victories and exulting in the prospect of an easy victory. But these sturdy and resolute mountaineers, although outnumbered four to one, fought with such determined resolution and perseverance that they utterly defeated the overwhelming number of the enemy, captured one-half the men and all the artillery, and drove the remainder, (which still outnumbered them,) completely disorganized, out of the Territory, thus saving an immense amount of Government property, and establishing peace in a desolate country.

After the battle the First Colorado Regiment was encamped at a place called Galestio,—having never yet formed a junction with CANBY, who was a day's march distant. Now they were *ordered* to join him. Elated with the prospect of another fight, they started. There had been some mistake in regard to the route, and thus they marched *forty-five* miles the first day, without arriving at their destination, over a country whose natural barrenness was increased by the late rebel ravages. But the suffering from the length of the march was trifling, when compared to the torturing thirst which could not be assuaged, as along the whole route not a drop of water was seen. Added to this, many of the soldiers, ignorant of the nature of the country, had neglected to fill their canteens. Dreary and dreadful was the march, and the soldiers, tired, lame, and parching with thirst, held on gallantly, although staggering, and dragging themselves along, and many falling on the roadside exhausted with travel and thirst, because there was a prospect of another fight ahead.

Early the next morning, however, they were all in perfect readiness for the march, and started for the town of Paralta, on the banks of the Rio Grande, where the Texans were encamped in a strong and commanding position. This march was almost equally toilsome, but the fact that each mile brought them nearer to the enemy, seemed to inspire them with superhuman energy, and any tidings from the rebels would cause those who were staggering along in broken and disorderly ranks to straighten up, fall into place, and step out eagerly and briskly. After two days' fearful marching they reached the camp of the enemy at midnight, and supperless slept on their arms, while no fire was permitted to be lighted. At daylight the enemy's batteries opened upon them, and still, without giving time to allay their torturing hunger, they were drawn up in line of battle, and commenced the attack. It is but due to these brave fellows, to reflect that they had tasted no food since the morning of the day previous, and were now entering battle, while the force under CANBY, which they met here, had only marched half the distance, on the day before halted at noon, and prepared their rations.

During the greater portion of the day, the regiment supported one of the batteries; and during a most tremendous fire of shot and shell, men were found so weary and faint, that even the destruction around them could not keep them from slumber. They actually fell asleep on the battle-field. How great must have been the fatigue and weariness of those whom even impending death and the deafening roar of artillery could not prevent from finding relief in sleep? The battle continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, and during the night the enemy retreated, leaving our forces in full possession of the field.

Such is a brief account of some of the actions of the First Colorado Regiment in New-Mexico, which, from the period of its starting from Denver City, until to-day, has nobly and loyally performed a magnificent series of exploits, any single one of which should have called forth the admiration of all true citizens, but when taken together, they form a whole which is beyond all precedent. Is it not positive injustice that such little notice should have been taken of it, and that all their struggles and ultimate success should have met with little or no recognition? Let us hope for more encouragement in the future to our soldiers beyond the Mississippi; and as no distance from the centre of operations causes their hearts to beat less loyally for the Union, so should no distance prevent them from receiving all the recognition and praise which is due them.

Let us keep a bright look-out for the First Colorado Regiment, and by promptly attending to their future actions atone for past neglect. J. W. A.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Distinguished Rebels Sent to the Rip-Raps—Clement B. Barclay, Esq.—How Life is Endangered at Old Point—The Hygeia Hospital—Major-General Burnside—Brigadier-Gens. Meagher and Smith.

OLD POINT, Thursday, July 17, 1862.

Last evening saw five rebel officers cleared out from their comfortable quarters in the Hygeia Hotel, to go and take up their abode at the Rip-Raps; and, if all that is asserted of some of them be true, they were not put in their present location a bit too soon. Loyal men here thought it queer enough to see these folks, with their hands yet red with the blood of their brothers, hob-nobbing with officers in United States uniform—playing the "my lord" in one of the best rooms of the hotel with their colored servants, and receiving attentions not always obtainable by loyal folks, who do not happen to be "very wealthy gentlemen from Alabama." But when it came to be whispered about, very circumstantially, that these same grandees were plotting downright treason in the hotel, that they were openly sneering at the defenceless condition of what they saw around them, and even going far enough to boast of what they could and would do if they managed to get to Fort Delaware, unsophisticated people here began to murmur, and to say that the joke was being carried a little too far.

Whether this movement to the Rip Raps was caused or not by any hints conveyed to Gen. DIX, is not known, but it is to be hoped that it was so. There is some talk of certain prisoners at the Rip Raps being about to be transferred to Fort Delaware, but if the gentlemen above referred to should happen to find themselves among the removed ones, it would argue an amount of criminal neglect to the public interest which, we may rest assured, no one will ever be able to lay at the door of that true patriot who said, "If any one insults the American flag, shoot him down."

Old Point was gladdened, to-day, by the reappearance of its good genius, CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, Esq., of Philadelphia, who says he has been away only two weeks, although, to his friends, it looks like two months, and to the poor patients of our hospitals it must appear like two years. The extraordinary effect produced among the suffering and bed-ridden at the mere appearance of this truly good gentleman, is something to be seen to be believed. I have seen men—Northerners and Southerners alike—grasp him by both hands, as their pallid cheeks flushed up with joyous excitement; and many a Southern youth, the darling son of some fond mother, who is, perhaps, at this very moment, mistakenly and unjustly cursing us in her heart, will fairly throw his young arms about that good man's neck, kiss his lips regardless of a stranger's presence, and call him "father."

A terrific explosion has *not* yet taken place here, but it is no fault of the strenuous means which are being hourly taken to get one; and as no one is desirous of so speedy and summary a mode of elevation, I don't know but even this roundabout way may be as good as any other for bringing this grave abuse to the notice of the authorities. The reckless and fool-hardy disregard of life which is to be noticed here, at any hour, is scarcely credible. I this morning saw, at the foot of the crowded wharf, where dozens of people are constantly passing with lighted pipes and cigars in their mouths, and within a foot or two of the spot—what do you imagine? Two or three men deliberately employed in pouring gunpowder into shell, and surrounded by countless boxes filled with the same material. Beside them, and within a foot of the streaming and deadly material, was an idiot amusing himself by knocking nails from a box-lid with a hammer which he held in his hand! A single spark from this tool was enough, at any moment, to produce a catastrophe that would not leave a fragment of anything on the wharf—animate or inanimate. I don't know whose fault it is that so many lives are constantly kept in jeopardy here, but before they inflict any damage upon others, I trust this notice will insure them a good "blowing up."

I alluded, in my letter yesterday, to the terrible nuisance of having a hospital connected with the Hygeia Hotel, and it is to be hoped you will do your share toward agitating the question until the abuse is rectified, for it is really quite intolerable. It is not only the danger of breeding a pestilence here which is to be feared, but the poor accommodations, total lack of adaptation to hospital purposes, and confined and dirty state of the portions so used, make them perfectly unfit for the reception of our sick and wounded soldiers. Weeks ago the patients were removed, with the idea of abandoning the Hygeia Hotel altogether as a hospital, and Mr. WILLARD, the landlord, had just commenced the process of cleansing and purifying, when a fresh batch of nearly 100 were brought—to the suffering of the poor patients themselves and the intense disgust and danger of every inmate of the hotel. When it is known that we have other hospitals admirably constructed and located by the seaside—where the patients have the best of attendance, the most skillful physicians and kindly nurses, and everything that can ease the pain and restore the health of our sick—it is strange that we should be so pertinaciously clinging to this pest-house, for it is worthy of no better name.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE went yesterday to Harrison's Landing, and returned to-day, in company with Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER and Brig.-Gen. SMITH. Everything appears to be quiet and in good order at headquarters: the troops fully recruited, in first-rate spirits, and ready to give the enemy another taste of their quality just as soon as he desires it. NEMO.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Anniversary of the Revolution of 1810—The Triumph of Buenos Ayres in the Late Struggle—Congress—The Coming Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

The 25th of May, the anniversary of the bloodless Revolution which in 1810 deposed the Viceroy and installed a self-appointed Committee, passed off with a splendor surpassing any previous celebration of the day. Buenos Ayres had triumphed, in the year, in arms and in policy; the provinces had seen their President resign and elope, followed by the chief part of his civil and military supporters, and then they had turned spontaneously to Gen. MITRE, the conqueror and Governor of Buenos Ayres, praying him to exercise the functions of the Chief Magistracy. This he had done, and he had convened an extraordinary general Congress, to assemble in Buenos Ayres on May 25. As a matter of course there must be such a display as will strike with either wonder or terror all the up-river representatives. And accordingly this city has never glittered and fluttered and danced in a wilder delirium of display.

Congress is fairly installed, and has gone to work with a directness unknown in our legislation. The Provinces have been singularly successful in selecting good men. We look in vain for the fiery radicals who have given so much wordiness and valueless heat to legislative debates in former times.

It is a little marked how completely this Province controls the whole affair. Our Gov. MITRE is justly regarded as almost an oracle for wisdom. The projects proposed by our Representatives will in every case pass. When I was in Parana last year, I saw a strong, well-guarded prison, in which a political prisoner was confined—Hon. MARCOS PAZ. He was arrested on a message to the distant Provinces to enlist them and arm them to aid Buenos Ayres. The General Government was too weak to shoot him, and he is now President of this National Senate. Señor Don PASTOR OBLIGADO is Speaker of the Lower House He has been Governor in this Province, and is now Secretary of State in Buenos Ayres.

It is already provided that this anomalous condition shall be ended within three months, by the regular election of a President and Vice-President. As to the former, no one doubts the election of Gen. BARTOLOMEW MITRE, the man who, more than battalions, has saved the country.

In various parts of the world I have seen display, but never have I seen the love of display exceeded, as I have seen it here for the last week. The fact that the 25th fell on Sunday rather added to it in all respects. That returning peace should be welcomed and that the legislative body met to cement the Union should be cordially received, would be natural; but the amount of money expended in decorations of the streets and public buildings, in the gayest of all gay operas, and in every conceivable extravagance, is beyond belief.

After all, this augurs well for the country. It indicates the substantial faith in a permanent peace, and that the legitimate business of the country is reviving. It was a beautiful tribute to real worth that the Congress voted the continuance, in the hands of MITRE, of the extraordinary powers exercised by him until the Constitutional President shall be elected, without one dissenting vote.

As I have written before, this course of the Allied Powers toward Mexico has alarmed all South America. We have news from Chili that the American sentiment there has been developed in the form of an Association called the "American Union." Its object is to work for "unity of American sentiment among all republicans in America." They hope to identify all free Governments on this continent against European aggression. These countries have been too long the sport of European Powers, and dearly enough have the feeble South American Governments been made to pay the expenses.

The Government is about to establish three Branch Banks in three central places in the camp. The Bank of Salto, in Uruguay, has lately declared a dividend of *fifty per cent. profits* for the year. An unheard of profit, and unheard of integrity to declare it.

The rapid progress of the San Fernando Railroad toward completion has fired the Province on the subject. An English Company has about concluded its negotiations for a railroad to Chascomus, and the Western is about to be extended to Mercedes. These will no doubt be built without delay. They are very important works.

On the banks of our upper rivers the project of raising forests for the demands of the country, is meeting with great favor. Cornelians and agates are still exported from the banks of the Uruguay by the ship load. They sell on the bank at about $125, Spanish, per ton.

The harbor has seen few changes in the last half month. Of vessels arrived there are 15, of which two were American—the *Rachel*, of Boston, and the *Messenger*, from Cadiz. There sailed 11, of which one was American—*Harpswell*, for Antwerp.

The *B. Aymar* sails for New-York in a few days, with hides, and the *Rachel* for Calcutta, in ballast. Ounces are $41⅞. Wools remain inactive. Of rice there is none in market. Good prime lumber is $40 to $46 per 1,000 feet. The United States war steamer *Pulaski* is at Montevideo.

PERSONAL.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, London, for week ending July 5, 1862:

Dr. D. E. H. Champlin, New-York; James M. Ray and wife, Indianapolis; G. N. Abeel, N. Perry, Jr., Newark, N. J.; Ezra Cornet, John Daywell, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. Bolton and wife, A. C. Bolton, S. M. Pettengill, New-York; Robert C. Wright, Baltimore; W. A. Scott and family, America; W. S. Van Rensselaer, W. B. Rogers, P. C. Harmon, New-York; Dr. A. Wells and wife, E. B. Strout, Troy; C. H. Lillie, Rev. C. H. Lloyd and wife, Dr. W. F. Carter, New-York; S. E. Stokes and family, Philadelphia; G. A. Lathrop, G. D. Brooks, T. D. Paret, New-York; C. Biggs, Chicago; H. Hart, Louisville; W. B. Cooper, New-York; D. C. P. Connell, Maine; Orange Judd, H. W. Derby and wife, Col. B. P. Johnson and wife, New-York; R. J. Haldiman, Pennsylvania; John P. Howard, New-York; George H. Sanborn, Boston; Frank Carter, Portland; R. Rennie and wife, New-Jersey; Kingsley Twining, New-Haven; Rev. J. S. Kramer, T. W. Phenix, New-York; Alfred Stone, Lewis B. Monroe, Boston; N. S. Wilson, Chillicothe, O.; W. H. Knight, E. R. Shepherd, J. L. Kates, Philadelphia; C. H. Adams, Cohoes, N. Y.; T. M. Brooks, Royden Doremus, New-York; H. Stone, Boston; J. Hall, Hoboken; J. C. Thorn, Paris, E. Jones, New-York.

—A letter from a Union officer confined at Salisbury, N. C., states that Cols. Corcoran, Crocker and Lieut.-Col. Benedict, are in good health. Privates Gould and Schwartz, of Philadelphia, and six citizen prisoners have died at Salisbury within the fortnight preceding June 28. Permission had been given to celebrate the Fourth of July. The correspondent writes: The Fourth of July Committee consists of Col. Murphy, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. Neff, Second Kentucky; Dr. Gray, U. S. A.; Paymaster Stockwell, U. S. A.; Lieut. Walton, Third Connecticut; Capt. Fish, Thirty-second New-York, and Maj. Cassidy, Ninety-third New-York. Col. Crocker, of the Ninety-third New-York, was selected to read the Declaration of Independence, and Lieut.-Col. Benedict, 75th New-York, to read Washington's Farewell Address. An original poem is to be recited by Capt. Drew, of the Second Vermont. Vocal music under the direction of Lieut. Lombard. Games and races by the privates, in the afternoon, for which the officers contributed prizes.

— The child of Mrs. Hartung is now with her mother in the jail at Albany. It will be remembered that when Mrs. Hartung, with her paramour, Rhineman, fled from Albany after the death of her husband, they took her infant with them. To escape detection, she abandoned her child in this City, where it has been ever since in a German family, and she did not know where it was until three or four months ago, when she received a letter from this family, informing her that the child was with them, and well. Several letters passed between them since, and, finally, on Wednesday morning, it arrived in Albany and was placed in the possession of the mother. The child is a bright little girl, about five years old, but cannot speak a word of English.

—Gen. John A. Logan was said to have made a speech at Jackson, Tenn., a few days ago, in which he announced that he had been nosed around by Southern politicians long enough, and that he should not sheathe his sword until Slavery was wiped from the land. Gen. Logan denies the story, and says: "Since my connection with the army, I have found that my time would be entirely consumed in the exercise of my duties, and that no time could be devoted to politics, and have steadily refused to interfere with any political question whatever. I shall continue in the discharge of my military duties, honestly and faithfully, (ignoring politics entirely,) hoping that my feeble efforts may somewhat assist in restoring the country to its former strength and glory."

—Col. T. E. G. Ransom, of the Eleventh Illinois, arrived in this City last evening, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas. Although youthful in appearance the Colonel is a veteran in the service, having distinguished himself by his gallantry at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. In the latter engagement, after having received a severe wound, he remained on the field encouraging and cheering on his men. His bravery elicited special notice in the official reports.

—A day or two since, as the afternoon train from Hartford was passing near Hamilton-street bridge, the engineer discovered a man lying with his head apparently on the track. The train could not be stopped in time, and the wheels *took off the hat*, leaving the drunken man *asleep and uninjured!*

—Zeb. Ward, a famous sporting character, who lives near Versailles, Ky., suffered severely by Morgan's raid. The guerillas took his blooded horses, and left their broken-down nags in exchange.

—William Balch, the oldest person in Groveland, Essex County, died in that place on the 9th inst., on the *ninety-sixth* anniversary of his birth. The house where he lived is one hundred and fifty years old, and is supposed to have served as a garrison house during the time of the Indian troubles.

—A man, named Thomas Hunter, was arrested in the vicinity of the forts near the Insane Asylum, at Washington, on Thursday last, on suspicion of being a spy. The proof against him is very strong.

—The twin daughters of Mr. J. J. Crittenden, who lives at Higganum, were drowned on July 14, while bathing in the Connecticut River. They were about 14 years of age.

—James Gardner, or a young man calling himself by that name, and claiming to be a discharged member of the Sixth Vermont Volunteers, was arrested on the 9th, charged with forging the name of C. Vibbard to a pass.

—All the officers of Gen. Kearney's Division have forwarded to the President a request that he should receive the just compliment of a position as Major-General.

—A pugnacious bookseller took the liberty of thrashing Mayor Hatch, of Cincinnati, in a grog-shop of that city, a few days ago. He was found guilty of assault and battery.

—Gen. Briggs, who was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, and has since been recruiting in Pittsfield, Mass., has nearly recovered his strength, and will soon return to active service.

—Hon. T. B. Florence has accepted the Colonelcy of the Philadelphia Legion which is now rapidly recruiting, and will soon be ready for active service.

—Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy Department, in company with Mayor Henry, visited the Philadelphia Navy-yard and the iron-clad steamer *New-Ironsides* on Friday last.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The Class of '62 will hold their Commencement exercises in the Congregational Church, in Williamstown, Aug. 6. The honorary appointments are as follows:

Valedictory—T. H. Snow.
Salutatory—G. F. Mills.
Astronomical—H. Anstice, Jr.
Ethical—S. C. Armstrong.
Honorary—W. P. Bennett.
Mathematical—E. S. Brewster.
Æsthetical—F. Carter.
Honorary—J. H. Denison.
Historical—J. H. French.
Philosophical—J. H. Goodhue.
Metaphysical—E. H. Griffin.
Honorary—E. E. Lewis.
Classical—J. F. Spalding.
Honorary—A. Truey.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Will it surprise the public to know that books are yet written and printed? Will any one raise an eyebrow on being told that paper that might be turned to excellent account in the composition of cartridges is made into folio and duodecimo volumes—that metal that might be moulded into bullets is run into type? Surprising as the fact indicated may seem, it is a fact nevertheless. Books are yet written and printed—whether they are read or not is another matter, and wholly concerns the publishers. From this singular activity of presses and pens, we infer that the time has not yet arrived when every one neither too old nor too young to read—including the unfortunate minority that don't know how to—shall have gone to the war, though we fancy that that time rapidly approaches. It certainly requires considerable stoicism to sit down to a tale of imaginary woes and sorrows while one great wail is going up from the sick and wounded in the swamps and trenches before Richmond; an incredible amount of apathy to sit leisurely down to a book under the shade of a green tree while the nation is sending out a great heart-cry for reinforcements to her shattered legions. It is more than probable that those who busy themselves with lesser literature will lose occasional chapters in the glorious history we are new writing in letters of fire on pages that can never fade nor perish. And we must confess that we turn from the long, long list of killed, wounded and missing, in the morning paper, to contemplate the bread and buttery desperation of some mythical man or hypothetical woman, who suffered from dyspepsia and called it love, or talked an incalculable amount of nonsense and called it passion, with a feeling quite as nearly approaching disgust as impatience. But there are duties in life that ever obtrude themselves, often at inauspicious and distasteful moments, and even the all-occupying war forms no adequate excuse for neglecting them. To lighten our labors as much as possible, in some instances the publishers have sent us neat and appreciative notices of their books, ready written—aye, and printed—to hand. For the most part they are ingenious little puffs, technical in form and expression, yet graceful as muslin sleeves in their entirety. The only possible objection to using them is found in the positive psychological fact that we all like to have an opinion of our own, formed in utter ignorance and with total disregard of and for what others may have said or thought on the same subject, and spoken in our words. For this reason we offer a few notices of new books,—not to influence the popular judgment, but simply as an expression of individual opinion.

—First and foremost, from the press of Carleton, we have a new and thoroughly American novel, written by Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddart, wife of the poet. The scene of *The Morgesons* is laid in New-England, and throughout it is a tale of New-England life, told with poetic grace, as well as dramatic power, and bearing the unmistakable stamp of genius in every chapter. It abounds with quiet little touches of life and character, which prove that the authoress sees and reasons as well as feels, and is accustomed to note and stick a pin in many of the indicative straws which float on the surface of society, and wholly escape the notice of less attentive lookers on in Vienna. In style the book is autobiographical, bearing a closer resemblance to *Jane Eyre*, in this and other respects, than the authoress was probably aware of. Over the gamut of its faults we will briefly run There is a superabundance of dialogue—all the characters talk too much—as a general rule they talk well, though so epigrammatically that to follow their conversation is like chewing cloves. Very often they "twaddle," but this gives the story a truthful air, as in real life people seldom talk anything else. The book would be a better one were a new edition published, in which occasional paragraphs of narrative should take the place of pages of dialogue, and the side issues be cut down materially, or altogether omitted.

—From the same Press we have *Oriental Harems and Scenery*, translated from the French of the Princess Belgiojoso. At first thought the subject suggests itself as rather a warm one for days when we are learning:

> How sublime it is
> To suffer and grow thin.

But on the whole the book has decidedly a cooling and refrigerative tendency. The ruthless Princess tears the veil of romance from the doors of the harem and the faces of its houris. Very much to our surprise we learn that instead of magnificent apartments, gorgeous with damask and glittering with gold and pearl, the air heavy with perfumes, the harem is generally something of a cross between a pig-stye and a corn-crib; and slightly more to our surprise, vastly more to our disgust, we are told that the ladies, though they paint themselves with great care every morning never wash, that they take themselves to their uneasy slumbers on the unswept floors without disrobing, and wear the same soiled and rumpled garments for months. Shades of the Prophet! The still seraglios whereof we outside barbarians have had such enchanting visions, where music, flowers and beautiful women have an eternal abiding-place, and even the feet of the wind are slippered that it may not break the holy quiet as it rustles over the sandal-wood floors, all these, we learn, are the rare and Sultanic exceptions, whereof barns with cracked ceilings and unswept floors form the rule. Farewell to our dreams of odalisques and the oriental style of housekeeping forever—who would have a Zenanna now!

—Anthony Trollope, who has the same singular talent for writing without penning a thought that some people possess for talking without saying anything, has written a book on America. His mother did the same thing. In the prosecution of their task both mother and son seem to have labored under disadvantages. If their own stories of people whom they have met in America may be believed, neither succeeded in getting into even respectable society. This is to be regretted—for the sake of the Trollopes, though, perhaps, they would not have known what to do when they got there. We congratulate the very worthy people who constitute the great commonwealth of our society, on having escaped being bored. We rather sympathize with a "very excellent gentleman, whom" (Trollope speaks) "I met before I had been in the United States a week, and who asked me whether lords in England ever spoke to men who were not lords." Undoubtedly the "excellent gentleman" found Anthony excessively stupid, and tried to enter into conversation—hence the question. What a fearful quantity of blank platitudes Anthony must have fired at the head of his poor bland interlocutor in reply. Mr. Trollope was in this country some two or three months, and his time seems to have been divided between cheap pleasure excursions and faultfinding. Yet he has written a book of fearful length, having for its particular theme our social life and manners, and incidentally an essay on politics and the present war. The result is very much as though a man were to take a two-penny trip skyward in a cheap balloon, and come down to earth with the manuscript of an exhaustive work on astronomy in his pocket. His *North America* is printed by the Harpers. A slightly more stupid work, inasmuch as it is "written out of the man's own head," *Barchester Towers*, is published by Dick & Fitzgerald. Of course the central and prominent characters are bishops and prelates. This proclivity of Mr. Trollope's for the ecclesiastical leads one to rather regret that he had not been ordained regularly into the pulpit, instead of self-installed as author—he might then have locked his parish in their pews, and at all events and under any circumstances of bad composition, have secured an audience.

—The author of *Guy Livingstone* made a sensation. The sentiment of the book was abused by the majority—the fact that it was a good story admitted by all. There was not a trace of weak sentimentality in its whole course. Every page bore evidence that the author was a man of the world—an educated man of the world—one familiar with life in all its various moods and tenses. It was also very apparent that he wrote for his own amusement principally, and not to hit the taste of the publisher, who is commonly but erroneously supposed to represent the taste of the public. And consequently we looked for a second book from the same pen with considerable eagerness. It came—*The Sword and Gown*—a weak edition of the former book, the stick of the rocket, as it were, and it met its proper and well deserved fate—failure. Nothing dismayed—probably nothing caring—the author has tried again, and we have *Barren Honour*, published in paper, this side the water, by Dick & Fitzgerald. And this time success has been achieved. *Barren Honour* is little inferior to *Guy Livingstone* in manliness of diction and simplicity and vigor of plot. There is the same richness of classical allusion, never degenerating into pedantry; the same respect for grammar, and the same disinclination to drag the story to the ground by tying some commonplace thread-paper moral surreptitiously to its tail.

—Some lady writers are as prolific with novels as are whortleberry bushes with whortleberries. It seems their destiny to bear, and every season brings loaded branches, unless an unfortunate blight comes or the branches break with their load. Most people like whortleberries, and most people buy them—they are very good with milk, and don't stir the blood and heat the brain like strong meat, nor do they peril one's comfort like acid fruits. Mrs. Southworth has written a great many stories: they run through some popular periodical, and Peterson publishes them all. The truth is they come too fast to have a fair hearing, as no critic can devote himself exclusively to the works of one author, especially when those works chance, as in the present instance, to be long ones. The only wonder to us is how these ladies find names for all their stories; we should fancy they'd be as much puzzled as are some mothers to name their children when the long round of relations is exhausted and the Bible has to be brought up as a reserve. "Love's Labor Won" is the title of Mrs. Southworth's last story—a refreshing title when one has only to look out of the window, or step around the corner to see love's labor lost. From Peterson & Bros. we also have *The Flirt*, by Mrs. Grey, authoress of a list of novels that will set even Mrs. Southworth to telling over her books like beads, in vain rivalry.

—A very seasonable work, when so very many of us, impressed with the impossibility of living in a country where gold is at a premium of eighteen per cent. and small change is not to be had, have seriously determined upon traveling, and only hesitate to settle where to go and to count the cost of going there, will be found in *Harper's Hand-book for Travelers*, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. Mr. Fetridge has been a great traveler, and this volume is mainly the result of his personal journeyings and observations. Three years, it is said, were occupied in its compilation; and it really seems as though no less time could have accomplished the work. Having never been over the extensive ground treated of, it is of course impossible to speak positively as to its accuracy; and consequently, when vague rumors come to us that trifling errors have crept into the work, we can simply say we are sorry if it be so. But if it did not abound with inaccuracies and misinformation, it would not merit the name of Guide-book, or at least, would be a very exceptional one. With much modesty the author has left a score or more of blank leaves at the end of the volume, wherein he requests travelers to note all inaccuracies and omissions that may be detected, that he may correct them. This is generous, for guide-books seem to be immutable—especially those that contain the time-table of railroads. Once printed, and the laws of the Medes and Persians were not less susceptible to corrections and changes.

—*The Life of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon*, by Dr. Ashbel Woodward, is published by Case, Lockwood & Co. The record of so gallant a soldier and true man could not fail to be interesting; but justice compels us to say that his biography should have fallen into abler hands. We notice that the commonly-received statement that Gen. Lyon gave his property by will to the Government is positively stated in the book to be erroneous. We are glad to learn this is so, for better uses can be made of private property than giving it to the Government—it is only Quixotic, not generous, to throw a drop of oil into the sea when so many widows' and orphans' cruses are to be fed.

—*Militia and Public Defence*, a pamphlet containing all the acts of Congress (including those passed in 1861) and the laws of the State of New-York, passed April, 1862, relating to the militia and the formation of uniformed companies, is published by W. Reid Gould of this City. The Militia law is one in which we shall all soon be immediately interested, however remote our interest may now appear, and the pamphlet will undoubtedly find ready sale.

—Van Nostrand publishes *A System of Target Practice* for the use of troops, when armed with the musket, rifle-musket, rifle or carabine. This is a new edition of Capt. Heth's work, originally published by order of the War Department. As an addition to the usual routine of drill, this little manual will be found very valuable, inasmuch as the chief deficiency of troops is in target practice, and it is little use to give them improved arms to drill with, unless some steps are taken to instruct them in their practical use.

—Putnam has issued volume five of his superb "Aldine" edition of the works of Thomas Hood, edited by Epes Sargent. This comprises the dramatic sketches, odes, political satires and miscellaneous pieces of the favorite author. The "Lamia" is given entire in this edition only, with his other works. The Miscellanies are gathered from every quarter; the *Comic Annual*, the *Literary Gazette*, the London *Athenæum*, and even *Punch*, contributing their share in this giving up of "somethings rich and strange" from the relics of the shipwrecked poet—shipwrecked and cast away, freighted with priceless jewels of the mind, on the shoals of misfortune. This volume is a sustained improvement, both in dress and embellishment, upon its predecessors.

From the same house, we have volume five of the equally elegant Caxton edition of Bayard Taylor's works. The volume contains the *Journey to Central Africa, or Life and Landscapes, from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile*. With maps and illustrations by the author. The work has run the gauntlet of criticism, and has proven but another evidence of the author's ability and good fortune. The perfect taste and neatness with which the publisher now presents it gives it the "round and top" of favor.

—*Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide* for June is out at the usual price, (twenty-five cents,) and with suitable enlargement and improvement. The time-tables, stations, distances and connections upon all the railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, are given with no less than seventy-five maps, delineating all the principal routes and marking every point of importance. The Guide is in universal use, and for sale everywhere.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

Fifty-five arrests here in the last three days. Among the arrested is J. Birney Marshall, brother of Humphrey. Secesh in the counties bordering on the Louisville and Nashville, Louisville and Lexington, and Kentucky Central Railroad and the Ohio River, are being disarmed. The Morganites have torn up portions of the track between Frankfort and Lexington. Maj. Sitgreaves and Capt. T. W. Gibson are examining the approaches to this city for the purpose of executing such works of defense as may be necessary. Guerillas will do immense damage to the Government, the State and individuals, unless we promptly take the most energetic and efficient measures to hunt them down and crush them out. Large supplies of cavalry are needed. Unless we constantly exercise the utmost vigilance and sagacity, we shall have serious trouble in this State and Tennessee. Gen. Boyle is receiving daily reinforcements from Ohio and Indiana.

Gen. Mitchel, in a letter of the 14th to the *Journal* pronounces its charges against him absolutely false and without foundation. I am told that a Military Commission has assessed the damages of Col. Turchin's Brigade to Union citizens of Athens, Ala., at $100,000.

Demand Treasury Notes at 7 per cent. premium. Confederate Notes, at Tuscumbia, Ala., are reported as lacking $2 50 of being worth 2 cents on the dollar, and the market glutted. PONTIAC.

The Border States response.

It may be proper to state, as belonging to the history of the current times, that the able reply made by the majority of the Representatives and Senators from the Border Slaveholding States to the emancipation address of the President, is from the pen of Hon. J. W. Crisfield, of Maryland. At the meeting held on Saturday by the members of Congress from these States, for the purpose of deliberating on the reply that should be made to the President, a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Crisfield of Maryland, Rollins of Missouri, Maynard of Tennessee, Mallory of Kentucky, Carlile of Virginia, Garrett Davis of Kentucky and Thomas of Maryland, was appointed to digest and prepare a response expressive of the preponderant sense of the Border State Representatives. Being the Chairman of this committee, Mr. Crisfield was charged with the duty of draughting the paper which we published as the reply of the Majority of the Representatives and Senators from the Border Slaveholding States.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Eighth Census.

Through the courtesy of Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Eighth Census, we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts from the Preliminary Report on the Census of 1860:

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one-third of one per cent. New-Hampshire, likewise, has gained, but slowly, her increment being only 8,097, or two and one-half per cent. on that of 1850. Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 45,110, or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population in the present condition of agricultural science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce then come into supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has been reached, and, perhaps, passed in most, if not all of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousand branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—which contain 13,780 square miles. The following table shows their population in 1850 and 1860:

	1850.	1860.
Massachusetts	994,514	1,231,066
Connecticut	370,792	460,147
Rhode Island	147,545	174,620

Their density (or number of inhabitants to the square mile) is as follows:

	1850.	1860.
Massachusetts	127.49	157.83
Connecticut	79.33	98.42
Rhode Island	112.97	133.63

The aggregate territorial extent of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont is 48,336 square miles; the number of their inhabitants 1,269,450, or 26.26 to the square mile. The stated point of density was passed by the three States named in the table more than fifty years ago, and yet they go on increasing in population with a rapidity as great as at any former period of their history.

South Carolina has gained, during the decade, 35,201 inhabitants of all conditions, equal to 5.27 per cent. Of this increase 16,825 are whites, and the remainder free colored and slaves. It is, perhaps, a little remarkable that the relative increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other. As their number, 9,914, is so small as to excite neither apprehension or jealousy among the white race, the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes. This State has made slower progress during the last term than any other in the South, having advanced only from 27.28 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile.

Tennessee, it will be observed, has made but the moderate gain of 10.68 per cent. for all classes. Of this aggregate increase, the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent. upon 1850, the free colored 13.67, and slaves 15.14.

The next lowest in the rate of increase in the list of Southern States is Virginia, whose gain upon her aggregate population, in 1850, was 174,657, equal to 12.29 per cent. The white class gained 152,611, or 17.06 per cent., the slaves 18,337, or 3.88 per cent.

These are examples of the States wherein the population has advanced with slowest progress the past ten years. Turning now to the States which have made the most rapid advance, we find that New-York has increased from 3,097,394 to 3,880,735, exhibiting an augmentation of 783,341 inhabitants, being at the rate of 25.29 per cent. The free colored population has fallen off 64 since 1850, a diminution to be accounted for probably by the operation of the fugitive slave law, which induced many colored persons to migrate further North.

The gain of Pennsylvania has been in round numbers 595,000. In that State the free colored have increased about 3,000. The greater mildness of the climate, and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of population, the result of benevolent influences and its proximity to the slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining on the North.

Minnesota was chiefly unsettled territory at the date of the seventh census; its large present population, as shown by the returns, is, therefore, nearly clear gain.

The vast region of Texas ten years since was comparatively a wilderness. It has now a population of over 600,000, and the rate of its increase is given at 184 per cent.

Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous and healthful increase. In 1830, Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last dacade, was, therefore, 860,481, or 101.06 per cent. So large a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained, under the progress of the last thirty years, is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions.

The growth of Indiana in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having been 362,000, or more than thirty-six per cent. upon her number in 1850.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have participated to the full extent in the surprising development of the Northwest. The remarkable healthfulness of the climate of that region seems to more than compensate for its rigors, and the fertility of the new soil leads men eagerly to contend with and overcome the harshness of the elements. The energies thus called into action have, in a few years, made the States of the Northwest the granary of Europe, and that section of our Union which, within the recollection of living men, was a wilderness, is now the chief source of supply in seasons of scarcity for the suffering millions of another continent.

Looking curiously over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States from 1850 to 1860 was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of ten years. The nineteen Free States and seven Territories, together with the Federal District, contained, according to the eighth census, 19,201,546 persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom 18,936,579 were white, and 237,218 free colored. The increase of both classes was 5,598,603, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and South we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the Southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the North and South respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity wherewith respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

Owing, among other causes, to the extremes of climate in the more Northern States, and in other States to expulsive enactments of the Legislatures, the free colored show a decrease of numbers during the past ten years, according to the census, in the following ten States: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, New-York, Oregon, Texas and Vermont.

The free colored have gained eleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and none thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only to a limitee extent, and constituting as it does 12¼ per cent. of the whole population, it forms an important element in the free labor of Maryland.

It is important to observe the growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites, from 1850 to 1860, gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent.; and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for seventy years was but 485 per cent. against 757 per cent. for the whites.

Postage Stamps and Envelopes.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The following statement gives the number and value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes distributed by the Department among the various Post-offices in the United States during the quarter ending June 23, 1862:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Number.		Value.
9,657,700,	1 cent	$96,577
34,290,900,	3 cents	1,028,727
117,800,	5 cents	5,890
441,360,	10 cents	44,136
100,875,	12 cents	12,105
115,525,	24 cents	27,726
49,710,	30 cents	14,913
2,980,	90 cents	2,682
64,235,250		$1,232,756

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

4,535,750 envelopes of the various denominations, 934,250 newspaper wrappers, 9,250 letter sheets—valued in the aggregate at $146,847 75.

During the corresponding quarter of 1861, the aggregate value of stamps and envelopes distributed was $1,459,043.

Linseed.—A gentleman who has lately returned from the West reports that the crop of linseed will be very large this year, probably quadruple any previous year in Ohio, although in the vicinity of St. Louis it will not be more than double, for the reason farmers could not procure seed enough to supply their wants at planting time. The high price of linseed last Spring, and the low price of Corn, in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the Southern markets, is the cause of this great increase. The crop will be ripe about the 20th of July, and will come into market about 1st of August. The present high price of Calcutta ($2 50 per bushel) will cause farmers to rush into market, and as the Western crushers contracted last Spring for all they can now pay for, a large proportion of the crop will find its way Eastward. Already large sales have been made for delivery in New-York during August and September, at about $1 85, without bags. The crop of Ohio is now estimated at a million of bushels, and if the rebellion continues, the West will another year produce linseed enough to supply the United States, and have a surplus for exportation. The imports of late years into Boston and New-York, from the East Indies, were two to three millions bushels.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, July 19.*

MISCELLMNEOUS RKBELLION NEWS.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE LATE COL. WYMAN.

Gov. Andrew has received the following letter from Brig.-Gen. Hooker relative to the late Col. Wyman of the Massachusetts Sixteenth:

Headquarters Hooker's Division, Third Corps,
Camp Near Harrison's Landing, Near James River, Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts:

Dear Governor: I am rejoiced to be able to inform you that Mr. Way has been successful in his mission to our camp, and that he will return this morning with the remains of Col. Wyman.

The Colonel, with his regiment, reported for duty with my division, and at that time, it had the honor to hold the advance of the army on the most direct approach to the rebel capital. He was soon called upon to take part in our conflicts with the enemy, and I had soon an opportunity to know the stuff and temper of my new acquisition.

History has already recorded that with its brave Colonel at its head, the Sixteenth Massachusetts was all that I could desire.

At the battle of Glendale, where he fell, he was the personification of gallantry, and rendered services which will cover his name with renown.

The enemy had put McCall's Division to flight, and came down on my right (the extreme of which Wyman held,) with all the ardor inspired by success, until the career of the rebels was arrested by those stalwart men. The success of the enemy at that moment would have destroyed the army.

The loss of Wyman falls heavily upon me, but if the gods had willed that his end should be, they could not have chosen a more befitting time and occasion.

He was a glorious soldier, and his death in every sense was that of a hero, in a holy cause.

I am, Governor, your friend and servant,
[Signed.] JOSEPH HOOKER, Brig.-General.

A SECESSION FLAG FROM GEN. BUTLER.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of Lowell, on Monday evening, the following letter was received from Major-Gen. Butler, presenting a secession flag, which was brought from New-Orleans by Col. Jones, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Friday, June 5, 1862.

Mr. Mayor: I send inclosed to your order the flag of Fort Livingston, Louisiana. The fort is said to have surrendered to the navy, but I have the flag, and I assure you I did not borrow it. The truth is the fort surrendered to a heroic Union girl who has brought me the flag, which I send you that our people may see for the first and I hope only instance, what kind of a rag secession and rebellion proposes instead of the glorious flag of our fathers. Please have it hoisted under the "Stars and Stripes" on the City Hall on the Fourth of July, and give one thought to your fellow-citizen, whom duty calls to be far away from the city of his home.

I remain, very truly, your friend,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Board passed an order to the effect that the flag be displayed under the Stars and Stripes on the flag-staff of the City Government Building, during Fourth of July, and that it be preserved as a trophy and placed with the other collections relating to secession, in the City Library.

DESERTERS FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Headquarters, Corinth, Miss., July 4, 1862.

General Order No. 4.—Commanders of divisions and brigades will notify the commanding officers of the regiments in their commands, that they are authorized to publish in any of the newspapers issued in the vicinity where any deserters from their regiments are supposed to be, notice to the effect that a list of the names of such deserters will be published in such newspapers within a reasonable time after the publication of such notice, (the time to be specified by the Colonel,) unless such deserters or absentees return to their regiments, or shall send in certificates of disability, or have sufficient reason why they have absented themselves, before the time expires. At the expiration of the time specified in such notice, all absentees not accounted for will be published as deserters.

All bills for the publication of such notices will be sent to Capt. James L. Dodd, Port Quartermaster, Corinth, Miss. By order of
Major-Gen. E. O. C. ORD.

P. Ord, A. A. G.
Official. S. Wait, A. A. A. G.
Official. G. L. Godfrey, A. A. A. G.

Headquarters Union Brigade,
Camp Montgomery, near Corinth, Miss.,
July 7, 1862.

Absentees belonging to the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments Infantry Volunteers, now composing the Union Brigade, will report to these headquarters on or before the 28th day of July, 1862, or be considered and dealt with as directed in the foregoing order. By order of
J. P. COULTER,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Union Brigade.
Thos. G. Fensby, Assistant Adjutant.

NATIONAL PRISONERS RESCUED.

A James River Correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* writes:

"Haxall's mansion and the mansion beyond it, owned and occupied by Col. Hill Carter, of whom I have spoken in several of my former communications, were used by our forces as hospitals for the wounded, during the fights of Monday and Tuesday. In our movement to this place, we were compelled to leave many of the wounded at these houses. This was absolutely necessary, as it would have endangered their lives by removing them. We have learned the rebels a lesson, and they treat our wounded with kindness and respect.

The Commander of the *Maratanza*, yesterday, brought his guns to bear upon the shores in the neighborhood of these mansions. An armed party was sent ashore who rescued some thirty-six Union wounded soldiers and Dr. Martin Rizer, Surgeon of the Baxter Fire Zouave Regiment, together with two rebel Surgeons, who were afterwards allowed to go on shore, as it is a rule, I believe, not to take Surgeons prisoners. The following are the names of the rescued prisoners: George H. Allen, Second New-Jersey; Andrew Decher, First New-York Chasseurs; Charles Dorry, Fifty-third Pennsylvania; B. E. Pottle, Fourth Maine; Alonzo H. Stickney, Fourth Maine; James H. Richardson, Fiftieth New-York; Charles Ross, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts; Jacob P. Davis, Fourth Maine; J. R. York, Fourth Maine Sergeant W. Carns, Battery B, New-Jersey; Corporal J. Courson, Fiftieth New-York; H. C. Cuff, Sixteenth New-York; Cornelius Sullivan, Fourth Regular Artillery; Corporal S. Nickerson, Fourth Maine; Sergeant Charles M. Lucker, First Minnesota; James McGann Second New-York; Ed. Lindsay, Fourth Maine; John Smith, Second New-York Fire Zouaves; E. F. Allen, Fourth Maine; N. K. Masson, Fourth Maine; Corp. Joseph H. Emerson, Fourth Maine; John H. Mintherp, Sixteenth New-York; Alexander Nute, Fourth Maine; Gervase B. Manly, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; John D. Phillips, Eighteenth New-York; Ed. J. Holmes, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Capt. Ed. Carroll, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania; Jacob Gilman, Sixth Maine; William Perryn, Twenty-eighth New-York; James Peters, Forty-sixth Regular Artillery; Corp. A. L. Cox, Sixth Vermont; John Garrison, First New-York Chasseurs; Michael Murphy, Sixty-ninth New-York; Corp. W. Raymond, Ninth New-York; W. Holliday, Sixty-eighth New-York; and J. L. Pervin, Ninety-eighth New-York

All these men were placed on board the steamer *Vanderbilt*, which left for the fortress this morning.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

"Agate," the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has found his way to Washington, whence he writes under date of July 13:

On the single matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of four, only last Friday evening.

Said the President, with marked emphasis, "I *can't* tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there, at one time and another, one hundred and —" (perhaps prudence requires that I should leave the next two places for figures blank,) "one hundred and —— thousand men, and I can only find just half that many now. Where *can* they have gone? Burnside accounts to me for every man *he* has taken—so many killed in battle; so many wounded; so many sick in the hospitals; so many absent on furlough. So does Mitchel. So does Buell, and so others; but I *can't* tell what has become of half the army I've sent down to the Peninsula." Mr. Lincoln may have made contradictory statements to others, but I respectfully beg to say I don't believe it.

So, too, on that evening, the President had *not* "determined to remove Secretary Stanton at once," or at any other time; and he had *not* "determined to remove Gen. McClellan and put Burnside," or "put Mitchel," or "put Hallack in command." He was assured that retaining McClellan was seriously damaging enlistments under the new call in the West, but he promptly replied, "Perhaps I do lose some there, but I shall lose on the other hand elsewhere, if I were to remove him." And he was equally free in expressing his confidence in Secretary Stanton, and his indignation at the abuse heaped on that officer for actions he himself had ordered.

There was no special privacy in these remarks, and the public is fairly entitled to a knowledge of them. The President may have changed his mind since then —he may be at a loss to know what his own mind is—as the retailers of the news that McClellan is to be promptly removed, and that Stanton is to be promptly removed, and that our losses before Richmond have been insignificant, would lead us to think, but I must again say simply that I don't believe it.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 19, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	98	20	Penn. Coal Co.	95⅞
14,000	do	97⅞	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	90⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	97⅞	200	do	91
5,000	do	97¼	100	do s60	90¾
5,000	do	97	50	do s7	91
10,000	do	96¾	100	do s12	91
45,000	do	96⅞	50	do s60	91
6,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₧ c.		100	do s30	91
	Notes....small.	101¼	200	do	91⅛
500	do small.	100⅞	500	do	91¼
5,000	do small.	100⅝	50	do s12	91¼
23,000	do	101⅛	1,400	do	91⅜
8,000	do	101⅜	100	Erie Railway	34
18,500	do	101¼	200	do	33⅞
5,060	N. Y. State 6s,'73.	117	275	do	33¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '81.	104	200	do b30	34
5,000	Ill. War Loan	96	135	Hudson Riv. R.	43
5,000	do	95¾	150	do	43⅛
5,000	do	95⅞	25	do s15	43
14,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	50	50	do	43¾
5,000	do b60	50¼	100	Harlem R.	14⅞
4,000	N. C. State 6s	65	100	Harlem R. pref.	35¼
25,000	Mo. State 6s	46⅞	100	do b60	35⅝
5,000	California 7s	95⅞	100	do s30	35⅛
2,000	Brooklyn W.L'n.	102¾	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	24⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101	300	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	54
5,000	do	101⅛	200	do	54¼
12,000	Erie R.3d m. b.'83	97¾	100	do b30	54⅝
17,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	89	250	Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip.	56⅞
4,000	Mich. So. s. f. b.	100	200	do s30	56¼
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1 m.	108	100	Cleve. & Pitts'g Rd.	22
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	62	250	Galena & Chic. Rd.	69
1,000	Ga. & Chi. 1st m.	104⅛	100	do s30	68⅞
5,000	G.&C.2d m.b. s10	102	50	do s60	68¾
1,000	C. & Tol. S.F. bs.	90¼	700	Cleve. & Toledo Rd.	46⅜
5,000	N. J.C. 1st m. '70	108	250	do s3	46⅜
10	Metropolitan B'k.	99	200	do s10	46⅜
20	Im. & T. Bank	99	350	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	62⅛
16	Park Bank	107	100	do s10	62⅛
10,000	American Gold	118¼	250	do b10	62⅛
20,000	do b10.	118⅜	300	do	62⅜
30,000	do	118⅛	50	do b30	62⅜
5,000	do b10.	118⅜	50	do b4	62⅜
40,000	do	118⅜	100	do s10	62¼
60	Pacific M. S. Co.	107	100	do s30	62¼
50	do s15.	107	10	Mill. & Pr. DuCh.R.	31⅜
10	do	107¼	50	do	32
150	Mich. Cen. R.	58½	200	Chi.,Bur.&Qu. R s60	75
200	do	58	100	do b30	76
50	do	58⅛	100	do	76
50	do s30	58	50	Del., L. & West. R.	94

Monday, July 21—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was quite active in both the Import and Export movement. In addition to the direct entries of foreign Merchandise, amounting to over three millions, the withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation were large, and the Customs Revenue for the week, altogether, reaches $1,629,000. The gross amount of foreign Merchandise on the 1st of July was $10,120,000, which will probably be drawn below five, if not below four millions, by the 1st of August, in anticipation of the operation of the New Tariff act then to go into effect, on all goods on shipboard and all which have been in Bond more than three months from the date of original importation. In this way the Customs at this port for all of July will probably reach six or six and a-half millions, and at other ports about two millions; making a rapid absorption of the United States Notes of Custom-house issue, in lieu of which the Secretary of the Treasury issues a corresponding amount of United States Notes of the ordinary legal tender form for current use in his disbursements. The absorption of the first-named issue has been about as follows:

UNITED STATES NOTES—CUSTOM HOUSE ISSUE.

Outstanding May 29, 1862		$55,880,000
Exchanged for 7.30 ₧ cents		2,500,000
Balance for Customs		$53,380,000
Receipts at New-York in June	$4,664,000	
Other points in June, say	1,336,000	—6,000,000
Balance for Customs, July 1		$47,380,000
Receipts at N. York to July 19	$3,820,000	
Other points to July 19	1,180,000	—5,000,000
Balance for Customs July 19		$42,380,000

And this balance at the rate of absorption now going on at the Custom-house, will be reduced below forty millions when the New Tariff act, with its increased duties on staple foreign Merchandise goes into effect. Of course, it is too early to judge of the probable rate of the absorption of these Notes for Customs after the 1st of August. But so far as the question relates to the prompt and certain payment of the interest upon the Public Debt in Gold, until the entire issue of Notes is used up, and payments in Gold thus reached at the Custom-house, it has no significance whatever, whether that time shall be the 1st of January or 19th of February, 1863. The Secretary will as suredly carry out the pledge of the Public Faith to uniform payments in Gold on all the interest on the Public Debt. The cost of doing so, if five times greater than it will be, would not be regarded for a single moment, and the insinuations thrown out to the contrary in the past few days, whether as mere idle guess-work because of the rise in Gold, or for the purpose of underrating the public credit, are wholly gratuitous. The amount of public interest to be paid in Gold up to and including first of January, may be stated as follows:

Aug. 19, on $56,000,000	Treasury Bonds	$2,142,000
Oct. 1, on 67,000,000	Treasury Bonds	2,562,000
Nov. 1, on 10,000,000	New Stock	300,000
Jan. 1, on 120,000,000	Old Stock	3,450,000
Total		$8,454,000
Of which now on hand		3,000,000
Balance to be provided		$5,454,000

Assuming, therefore, that the Gold necessary to pay the public interest is not reached until after the 1st January next, the Secretary will have to buy (or borrow from the Banks in anticipation of his Customs, to be repaid in Gold,) the comparatively moderate sum of five and a half millions of dollars. He has not yet been forced into the New-York market, either as a purchaser or borrower of Gold, having made the necessary exchange on his 7.30 ₧ cent. Three Year Bonds at par, to meet his July and August interest, although when the pledge of the public faith to uniform payments in Gold was made by Congress, there was an issue of $60,000,000 of United States Notes, receivable as the equivalent of Gold for duties, to be used up before he could hope to calculate upon the Custom-house to supply the needful. But this issue once out of the way, as it soon must be, his course is a plain one. The Import trade of the country, exclusively, must supply the Gold wherewith to pay the public interest, and the rates of duty on staple articles of Foreign growth, which our people are abundantly able to consume, are made such that this trade will be sure to do it, *and with perfect ease to three times the amount of the existing necessities of the Public Debt.*

In reference to the progress of the Public Debt it may be remarked that the Secretary's estimate in his annual report last December, was but partially out of the way at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1862. His estimate was for $517,000,000. The actual amount on the 29th May was $491,446,000, including all his United States Notes of Circulation on hand at the several depositories at that date, these standing to the credit of disbursing officers, but not yet paid out. The estimate may therefore be regarded as an exceedingly close and candid one, to have been made six months in advance, and on the calculation of an earlier and more successful movement of the great Army of the Potomac. Mr. Chase has further estimated, that in the event the war should continue another year, the Public Debt on the 30th June, 1863, will reach $900,000,000. Of course he could not speak so confidently to this point as early as December last, nor can it now be safely predicted how far his estimate may prove out of the way. But it is satisfactory to know that the present average rate of interest paid upon the Public Debt in all its forms, including United States Notes of Circulation, is but a trifle over *four per cent. per annum*, and that an ample specific security for the payment of this interest in Gold has been provided by the Government, together with a sinking fund for the principal, equal to one per cent. per annum.

We have allowed the foregoing reference to the condition of the Public Credit appropriate to the present condition of confidence in Wall-street, which, while rapidly recovering on our Railway and other Stocks from the effect of the recent disappointment before Richmond has not been restored, as it should be, on the decided improvement in our military situation, in the Public Stocks of the United States. The forced and apparently *short* sales of the 6 ₧ Cents of 1881 at the Stock Exchange below par, brought forward numerous buyers on Saturday, and the probability is, the recovery to 103@105 will be as rapid as the recent decline; but it is because such sales have been made on a misapprehension or misrepresentation of the true financial strength of the Government, and the ample provision made for the public interest in Gold, under all possible contingencies, that we have made these explanations.

The Export Trade is large and improving in Domestic Produce, of nearly all descriptions fitted to a Foreign market, and the trade is also extending to a good many articles of Foreign Merchandise, which bear a cheaper price in this market, the present high Exchange considered, than they do in England. The movement in Breadstuffs continues large, and the interruption from the strike among the laborers on the docks is nearly or quite over. This difficulty, we hear, had induced some of the forwarders by canal to store their Wheat at Buffalo and Oswego until it could be removed, and the consequence, for a few days, is lighter receipts. The news from the other side continues favorable, and the orders to this market are upon a liberal scale. The clearances of Domestic Produce for the week went up to $3,277,000, and the export of Gold fell off to $1,835,000. A considerable amount of Gold is going to Southern Kentucky and Tennessee for the purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, and to New-Orleans for the purchase of Sugar, &c., of which the Custom-house makes no record. But all this and the export demand appear to be supplied by receipts from California and the interior, and from the sales in small sums by the people here. The Banks continue to hold about $32,000,000. The average this afternoon will show about the same as last Monday. The actual amount of Specie in Bank on Saturday was $32,228,000. The Currency and other Deposits $130,978,000, against $127,941,000 on Saturday week. The Loans and Discounts do not appear to vary materially. The price of Money is 5@6 ₧ cent. on approved Securities, and most of the old Brokers are supplied at the lower figure. Exchange has fluctuated from 126@131½, closing 130½ ₧ cent. Gold reached 119⅝ on Friday; fell to 118⅜ on Saturday morning, and returned to 119¼@119⅜ at the close of the day. The price of Silver—American halves and quarters—ranges within about 7 ₧ cent. of the price of Gold, say 111@113 ₧ cent.

The Railway shares and bonds on the Stock Exchange are feeling the influence of the large and increasing Summer traffic over the Western and New-York lines, and prices are returning to the currency in June, before the battles before Richmond. Three of the Western Companies having resumed their semi-annual dividends, and the Galena Company about to make two in place of one payment ₧ anuum, there is increased attention paid to these Stocks, for income as well as on speculation. The New-York Central Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend to be paid on the 20th of August. The transfers are to close on the 31st inst., to reopen on the 23d of August. The shares of the Company were in high favor at the close of the week, and firm—89⅛ recovered to 91⅞ ₧ cent. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₧ ct. stock of U.S. of 61	101⅞@96¾@99
New-York Central	91¾@89¼@91⅞
New-York and Erie	34⅛@33@33⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	62⅜@61@61¾
Rock Island	64¼@61@62⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	57@52¾@54⅝
Michigan Southern	25⅛@23⅞@24¾
Michigan Central	61@56@58¼
Toledo	47⅛@45@46⅜
Galena	69¼@67@69⅞
Illinois Central	57⅛@56@56¼
Panama	130@128@130¾
Pacific Mail	106⅜@105@107
Missouris	48⅞@46⅜
Tennessees	53¾@47¼@50
Hudson River	45⅛@43@43¾
Harlem Preferred	37@34@35¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	22¾@21⅛@22⅜

The market was violently agitated early in the week by the war news from the Border States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and rumored military and other changes in Virginia and at Washington. But as these causes were removed by subsequent news and contradictions, a reaction followed on the Share list, but not to the same extent on State and Federal Stocks. At the close on Saturday there was a demand for United States 6 ₧ cents. at 99 ₧ cent., as against the early sales of the day at 96½ ₧ cent. The Railway Mortgages also closed firm. The City Bank Stocks were partially neglected.

The following are the latest bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	98⅜	Metropolitan	99
Union	90	Nassau	97
Greenwich	130	Continental	82
Pacific	120	Import. & Traders'	99
Bank of N. America	95	Park	107¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102	Ill. Cen. 7 ₧c., '75	92
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₧ c.	103
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	108⅜	T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ₧ c.,'70	76
N.Y.Cen. 7s, conv't '76	108⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie Firsts, '68	107	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	45
Erie seconds, '69	105	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Erie thirds, '83	97⅜	Del., Lac. & W. firsts	108
Erie fourths, '80	89	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	101
Erie fifths, '88	80	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90
Buff.,N.Y.&Erie 1s, '77	83	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	75½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	91⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104⅛
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	105	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ex.	104⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	103¼	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. Cen. 8 ₧c., '69–'72	103	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103⅜
Mich.Cen.,n.f.,8 ₧c.,'82	107	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	90¼
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₧ c.	106	N. J. Central firsts	108
Mich So. 7 ₧c. seconds	82	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	89
M. S. & N. I. s. f.	99¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 2ds	74½

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,430,684, against $2,410,421 same week last year. On the other hand, the Clearances of Domestic Produce are $3,277,839, against $2,768,719 same week in June, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,835,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH LION—YANKEE COURTSHIP—BARNEY THE BARON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

WINTER GARDEN—KING COTTON—MERCHANT OF VENICE—THE LIMERICK BOY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports reach us through rebel channels, that the rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, which is known to have been lying up the Yazoo River, went down on the 15th and ran through that portion of the National fleet above Vicksburgh. According to the rebel reports, she ran down and otherwise disabled several of our vessels, though our dispatch acknowledges that she was badly cut up before she reached the shelter of the batteries.

We learn from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that negotiations were commenced on the 17th, between Gen. DIX and the rebel Gen. HILL, with a view to a general exchange of prisoners. The negotiations were not concluded on that day, but were renewed on the 18th, when the rebel Gen. LEE was present. The interviews between Gen. DIX and Gen. HILL are understood to have been highly satisfactory. Some of our wounded men who were taken prisoners in the recent battles have already been released on parole, and are on their way North.

We receive from Washington a semi-official intimation of the meaning of the recent important occurrences which have come to the knowledge of the public through indirect channels. A dispatch from Washington states: "It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and subsequently Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac, and now he has the benefit of their experience, as well as that of Gen. POPE, Gen. MITCHEL, and other distinguished military officers. The expected presence in Washington of Major-General HALLECK becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but be intrusted with important duties in Washington." The arrangements now known to be consummated, and in course of consummation, are expected to secure everywhere unity of action, or a specific plan of operations against the enemy, the better to insure success, and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction.

We have advices from Warrenton, Va., to yesterday. Some rebel prisoners had arrived there, who had been captured at Madison, near Gordonsville, by the advance of Gen. POPE'S army, under Gen. HATCH. A report was current that the rebel Gen. EWELL was at Gordonsville with his command—how numerous is not stated. From this we infer that Gen. POPE has not yet permanently occupied the place, but expects a battle in the vicinity. Gen. POPE'S orders were received by the troops with great enthusiasm.

The Richmond papers of the 18th, contain the announcement of the death of the hoary traitor Gen. TWIGGS. He died at Augusta on the 15th.

Prompt measures are being taken to suppress the demonstrations of the rebel guerrillas in Tennessee and Kentucky. Gen. NELSON arrived at Nashville on Thursday, with heavy reinforcements, and assumed command there. He will make short work of the marauders in that vicinity. At Lexington, Ky., Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH is in command of the National forces, and there is every prospect that he will soon put a stop to MORGAN'S operations, both in marauding and recruiting. The last act of the guerrillas was the occupation of the town of Henderson, Ky., on the Mississippi River, below Louisville. They do not appear to have done much damage there, however.

The threatening movements of the guerrillas as regards Cincinnati and other cities and towns on the Ohio, have created much excitement in those places, and induced extraordinary measures to repel any sudden dash of the marauders. Quartermaster-Gen. WRIGHT, by order of the Governor of Ohio, has issued a call for thirty days' volunteers, to operate against MORGAN in Kentucky. The National forces raised in and around Cincinnati have, by order of the Government, been placed under command of Lieut.-Col. BURBANK, of the Thirteenth Infantry, who has taken measures to give efficiency to the military organizations.

We learn from Nashville that Col. OWEN, of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, surprised and cut to pieces five hundred guerrillas above Burkaville, Kentucky, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The Nashville *Union* has other excellent news which it withholds for the present, but adds that our plans are all that can be desired.

We learn from Memphis that Gen. HOVEY is now in command there instead of Gen. GRANT, the latter expecting to be called to Corinth at any moment. The fortifications at Memphis are rapidly approaching completion, and will be very formidable.

Col. G. N. FITCH, we learn from the Chicago *Times*, has been recalled from White River, Ark., and is now on his way back to Memphis, if he has not already arrived there. With the arrival of Gen. CURTIS and his army at Helena, the presence of Col. FITCH in that neighborhood is no longer necessary. The latest advices from Col. FITCH are to the 10th inst. He was then at St. Charles, and had planned an expedition to Cache River, hoping to reach Gen. CURTIS, when Gen. GRANT'S order for his return reached him. Col. FITCH had two slight engagements, the first one four miles from the river, on the morning of the 6th, against a superior force, the Nationals having but 200; the enemy had 450. The rebel loss was eighty-four killed, wounded and missing; the National loss in killed and wounded was twenty-two, mostly wounded. The second fight was by moonlight, ten miles out on Grand Prairie, on the night of the 7th instant, and was little else than a disgraceful flight on the part of the rebels. Col. FITCH took their camp, camp equipage, provisions, horses, saddles, etc. The engagement was within seven miles of Duval's Bluff, where their firing was plainly heard. The rebels were shelled with a howitzer as they fled, and the arrival of the fugitives at Duval's Bluff, created almost a stampede. Had Col. FITCH had one thousand infantry and a few cavalry, he might have followed up his advantage and taken the place by daylight.

The rebels had a rumor in Richmond on the 18th, telegraphed from Jackson, Miss., that Gen. HINDMAN had captured Gen. CURTIS with 8,000 of his men. Gen. CURTIS will no doubt be much surprised to hear of it.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Vicksburgh, under date of July 9: "The steamer *Tennessee* left this morning, convoyed by the gunboat *Katahdin*. On her downward passage to New-Orleans, on arriving within a short distance of the ever-troublesome Grand Gulf, information was received that it was very strongly fortified by a large body of troops, under the charge of Gen. BRAGG. Not deeming her strength sufficient to contend against such a superior force, she put back to her old position, and now lies ahead of the *Brooklyn*. We are now virtually prisoners, hemmed in on all sides, and can only be relieved from our uncomfortable situation by the arrival of HALLECK'S army. The river is falling very fast. It is hardly possible that the three large sloops, *Hartford*, *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, together with the two sloops of smaller class, the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*, which draw nearly the same quantity of water, can be able to get down the river. In such a contingency, all we could do would be to make ourselves as comfortable as possible till Spring, when the river rises. Should we be thus caught, the Navy Department will lose the services of a number of the best ships in the United States Navy, with a full crew of officers and men."

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived at this port on Saturday night, from New-Orleans, brought advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst. Our correspondence by this arrival will be found interesting. Gen. SHEPLEY had received his appointment as Governor of the State of Louisiana, and his appointment gave great satisfaction to the Union people of New-Orleans.

The United States steamer *Star of the South* arrived at this port Saturday, from Pensacola on 11th, and Key West on the 14th inst. She brings no news of importance.

The Board of Supervisors of Troy, on Saturday morning, voted a bounty of $50, in addition to that offered by the State, to every volunteer recruited in Rennselaer County. This will make the total sum paid to each soldier from old Rennselaer, in addition to his clothing and rations, $356 for a year's services. Like inducements will, no doubt, be held out in other localities.

Regulations have been issued regarding the payment of the State bounty of $50 to volunteers. The entire bounty will in all cases be paid before the volunteers leave the State.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond had been received, and excited the greatest attention. The London *Daily News* regards the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the National cause. The *Times* regards the strategical movements of Gen. MCCLELLAN as purely unintelligible, and thinks that recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms. A large open-air meeting had been held at Stockport which had adopted a petition to Parliament praying the Government to take into serious consideration the propriety of mediation in American affairs, with a view to obtaining an immediate supply of cotton. From France we learn that Admiral DE LA GRAVIERE had left Paris for Cherbourg, to embark for Mexico, and it was asserted that Gen. FOREY was also to embark for Mexico on the 20th inst. The news from the other Continental States is unimportant. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 67,000 bales. Surats had declined ¾d. and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92⅜ for money. American Stocks quiet.

A party of men, about one hundred in number, started on a fishing excursion yesterday morning, leaving the Fulton-street dock, Brooklyn, on board the steamer *Blanche Page*. At about 9 o'clock, when the boat had reached a point below Governor's Island, a piece was blown out of one of the boilers, filling the boat with steam and blowing overboard the steward who was drowned, and seriously scalding the captain. The disabled boat was towed back to the dock by a passing steamer, and the passengers were safely landed.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one day later—to the 11th inst. The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought that it would result in prolonging the war. This opinion indicates that Jack Bunsby still resides on the other side of the Atlantic. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool Market for the week added up 67,000 bales. Surats had declined ¾d., and American descriptions ¼d. The market closed flat. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols, 92¼@92⅜ for money. American Stocks quiet.

The schooners *Dixie* and *Providence*, both prizes, have been condemned in Philadelphia by Judge CADWALADER, and are to be sold on the 28th of July. The schooner *Fair Play*, previously condemned, is to be sold on the same day, together with her cargo of fish, and the cargo of the *Providence*.

The prize steamer *Cumbria*, which was condemned and sold in Philadelphia only a few days ago, is up for New-Orleans. She is to take out a cargo of flour and other goods most in demand.

The United States transport steamer *Illinois* is now on a sectional dock in Philadelphia, for repairs.

On Friday, several large guns arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard; among them were three large Parrot guns, weighing respectively 16,222 pounds, 16,511 pounds and 9,857 pounds, each rifled. They are intended for the gunboats now preparing for sea at that port.

Capt. MCKIM, the Assistant Quartermaster-General in Boston, has been authorized by the Government to sell at public auction the bells which were seized in New-Orleans by Gen. BUTLER, and sent North is the ship *North America*. They range in weight from eight to fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, and many of them are fine-toned and suitable for churches and other public buildings.

All of the rebels that escaped from Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday evening last, have been recaptured, and are now in irons.

The demand for nickels at the Philadelphia Mint has become so great for some days past that the supply has been exhausted, and on Friday morning the officers were obliged to refuse to give out pennies in exchange for treasury notes. The suspension is only temporary, however, and next week it is expected the nickels will again be paid out.

The Commencement at Yale College occurs this year on Thursday, July 31. President WOOLSEY will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on the Sunday afternoon previous. Rev. TIMOTHY ATKINSON, of Westport, will preach the *Concio ad Clerum* on Tuesday evening. The annual meeting of the Alumni will be held on Wednesday morning. An oration by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., of New-York, and a poem by Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. Candidates for admission to College are examined on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29. Special meetings of the Classes of 1812, 1822, 1837, 1842, 1852 and 1859, have been appointed for the day before Commencement.

The price of Gold, on Saturday, opened at 118⅞, and went up to 119¼@119⅜. The Stock Market closed firm in the afternoon; United States 6 ℘ cents, 99; New-York Central, 91⅞ per cent.

Breadstuffs were in rather moderate demand on Saturday, at slightly reduced prices; the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange having been discouraging to shippers, purchases for export were restricted, and the freight engagements were also light. Provisions were less active, as were also Hides, Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Salt, Tobacco, Ingot Copper, and the principal kinds of Oil, at advancing rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Necessity of a Short War.

It is not to add a shadow to the present hour of National gloom that we recall the fact that this day, the 21st of July, is the Anniversary of the Battle of Bull Run, or, more properly speaking, of Manassas. That affair, in fact, has now become a matter of history upon which we speculate without a feeling of passion, or a thought of National discredit. We can clearly trace the causes of our disaster; and we can see how, as things went, it was unavoidable. The courage of our army, as a whole, on that occasion, is unimpeached; and we have, in our National calendar, no finer heroes than many of the officers and soldiers who fought and fell on that day. The consequences of our defeat on that field, too, we now clearly see. It has been the means of prolonging the war until now. It gave the South *time*, which to it was all-important. It gave it nearly a whole year in which to consolidate its power unmolested; to fix and settle its so-called Government; to raise an army five or ten times as great as it then had; to unite, by necessity or force, the public sentiment of the entire South, and to crush out every vestige of Unionism; to raise provisions for the support of its army; to obtain warlike supplies from abroad, or from its own soil and manufactories; and, in short, to present such a defiant front as it yet shows to the Nation. Had our arms achieved victory on that day, and had our army marched onward to Richmond, and scattered the rebel host, we believe that it would virtually have ended the war, and that the nation, after a brief struggle, would now have been enjoying peace. Prolonged resistance in the Far South at that season, and under such circumstances, would have been out of the question; and the masses of the Southern people would have regarded secession as an abortion, and would have returned to the Union after administering justice to the false prophets who had betrayed them.

But we recalled the day and the event to our readers this morning with another object than to follow up such useless speculations as these. We did it for the purpose of reminding them that *a year has passed away* since the battle of Manassas—a year in which a bloody and, as yet, indecisive civil war has raged over the length and breadth of the South—a war which, as yet, seems to be at its beginning, though the nation has power enough to end it in a month. We recalled Manassas the more forcibly to urge upon every man, when he reflects upon the past, and looks at the present aspect of the country, the imperative, the peremptory necessity of doing all that he can to bring this war to a triumphant and quick termination. Why should this rebellious South, with its small population, its internal elements of weakness, its meagre resources, its atrocious cause, hold for so long a time this great, populous, rich and warlike nation at bay? Why should it thus disgrace us in the eyes of the world, demean us in our own sight, and belittle us in the book of history? Why should it be permitted to create confusion in the whole land, jeopardize our freedom and our institutions, ruin so many vital interests, destroy so many precious lives, and make shipwreck of our National power? Why should the people every now and then be brought to the verge of despair by the news of disaster, and our army be stopped or turned back in its victorious march? Why should not the tremendous strength that slumbers in the nation's arm be at once put forth, to the destruction of its foes?

It is a terrible thing for a country to be engaged in a *civil war*. From this one, the nation has already suffered unnumbered horrors; and an untold legacy of woe it must furnish to a far-off posterity. Every month that it continues adds to the present and prospective suffering it inflicts upon the country; every week accumulates curses which not years can remove. It is justified only by the fact that we wage it for a sacred purpose, and because far greater evils and woes would be visited upon our land forever if we permitted the villainous rebel crew to overthrow our Government, disunite our country, and destroy our liberties; and we must prosecute it to a successful termination, because otherwise it would only be the beginning of wars which would inevitably end in National disintegration and ruin, and probably in the dominancy of native usurpers or foreign tyrants. All this the nation sees and assents to; and everybody, even those who suffer most, acknowledge the necessity and justness of the war which the Government has on its hands.

But the public must now realize more keenly than ever the necessity of making this war—to use Gen. MCCLELLAN'S words—"short, sharp and decisive," and must call forth their slumbering energies for that purpose. The men needed we have, and they must be forthcoming. Spirit and courage abound; they must be brought to bear upon the enemy. Every honorable means we must use to attain our ends, and they must all be used quickly. We have underrated the enemy and underestimated the difficulties too long. We now comprehend both, and know the amount of labor required to give the rebellion its quietus. The work of the hour is to bring this force into active and efficient use.

The Government now appreciates thoroughly the crisis. There is no inclination now to temporize or dally with the rebellion. It will use all its strength and every agency that can be made effective. The rest remains with the people. If they desire to make the war short, it is in their power. To recruit the army rapidly is the way, and then to hurl that army at the rebellion.

We marched onward to Richmond a year ago, and failed to get there. Again, last month, we had a series of indecisive battles before its gates; let us, at the third trial, have such a force that success will be assured, and the rebellion crushed. To this end, it behooves the State and City to put its quota of the new enrollment in the field without delay or trifling; and it behooves every man who desires a speedy and permanent peace, to do his share in getting it there.

The Richmond Battles in England—A Test Case of Non-Interference.

No European echoes of American affairs that for a long time have come to us from across the Atlantic have possessed half the interest that attaches to their views of the late series of great battles in front of Richmond. It was generally felt at the time of their occurrence that their effect in Europe could not fail to be very marked; and those timid souls who have for months been preaching up the imminence of intervention, were sure that England and France would interpret those fights as the ordeal of the war, and promptly step in and recognize the Southern Confederacy.

As yet, indeed, we have but meagre abstracts of the criticisms of the English Press alone; but enough appears to make it sufficiently evident that the intervention croakers will be disappointed in their expectations; while it is equally manifest that the Richmond usurpers, who took care to dispatch *their* version of the battles, illuminated with glowing accounts of the "glorious victory," and who doubtless, in prophetic vision, saw the doors of Downing-street open to welcome their half-starved Commissioners of Half-Moon-street, are doomed to another fit of that heart-sickness which deferred hope bringeth. What is really notable in the criticisms of the London Press on the battles in front of Richmond is that, while there is not a whisper of intervention, the seven days' action is construed as a *defeat* to the National cause. Even our staunch friend, the London *News*, which has always taken the most enlightened and liberal view of the campaign, characterizes the late action as "a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out, rather than shorten the war." The *Times* declares that "the strategical movements of Gen MCCLELLAN are purely unintelligible." That may very possibly be, but it can hardly expect that Gen. MCCLELLAN is bound to furnish it not only with great battles, but with brains to understand and appreciate them. Certainly, however it may be with the *Times*, its *protegés*, the rebels, do not find Gen. MCCLELLAN'S "strategical movements" altogether "unintelligible." We fancy they only wish they were not quite so intelligible.

But while the so-called "reverse" is founded on a superficial view of the action, which will doubtless be corrected by fuller details, (for we have hopes that, after a while, even the *Times* may find it a little less "unintelligible,") it is, to a certain degree, a subject of congratulation that they should have taken this view of the matter, and it is, in reality, more instructive than if they had regarded the affair in a juster light. For even though looked upon as a severe defeat, they can still see nothing in it to justify a departure from the fixed policy of England. There is, withal, not a hint even of interference or intervention. This is a very proper spirit, whether it arises from the impression that our "reverse" was so great that the Confederates will not need any intervention in their behalf, or whether it proceeds from the juster conviction that the battles in front of Richmond, bloody though they were, in reality settle nothing; and that even if interpreted as in themselves a reverse, they yet leave the actual situation very much as it was before the event. But, whatever motive may prompt their course, we may regard this event as the test case of the war. Europe is not likely to hear any more news that will put its patience to half the strain which the tidings of the peninsular battles have done, and which it seems to have borne with such exemplary resignation and equanimity.

The New Tax Districts.

If, as M. DE TRACY assures us, any system of taxation is more likely to stimulate production by its gentle pressure, and promote the material interests of the industrial classes of any country in proportion as the taxes it imposes are moderate and various, our internal tax bill has an obvious claim to precedence. For the duties it imposes are very small, and in few cases exceed three per cent., while the number of articles reached by the tax is larger than has ever been embraced by any of the fiscal laws of European countries.

This very multiplicity of the objects and persons subject to the new impost, however, will render the administration of the law both delicate and arduous. And the fact that, in this country, we are unaccustomed to taxation, will further tend to increase the obligation of simplifying the work of assessments and collection, that the new fiscal machinery, on whose effectiveness so much depends, may work smoothly, and accomplish its task with success.

On Mr. Commissioner BOUTWELL, therefore, who, as Head of the new Bureau, is now occupied in preliminary arrangements, a vast amount of responsibility has been devolved. For it is a part of his duty to prepare such "instructions, regulations and directions" for the guidance of the various officers in their several duties, as shall produce uniformity of action throughout the country, impartiality of administration in every department of the service, and the highest practicable security against oppression of the people or fraud and loss to the revenue.

On his judgment, as well as on that of the Secretary of the Treasury, the President will doubtless rely in the erection of the new Collection Districts. This partition of the country for revenue purposes is a task of no small importance, and will require the most anxious deliberation. A wise arrangement will save much future trouble. The only rule laid down in the law in respect to the partition is contained in the second section, which provides that every State and Territory, while always forming at least one District, shall never, except in the case of California, be divided into more districts than the number of representatives whom it sends to Congress. Within these limits the number of Collection Districts is to be regulated by the discretion of the President.

We learn that efforts are making in Washington to take advantage of this regulation, and to urge a questionable policy of centralization. The object of these persons is to increase the value of some of the tax offices, by constituting New-York and other large cities single districts. The power, the patronage and the emoluments of the Assessors and Collectors attached to these rich districts would thus be very large, while the total cost of collection paid to the public would probably exceed that incurred upon the districts smaller. The plan of erecting large cities into single districts was urged in vain on the attention of Congress. It is probable that the promoters of this scheme will not be much more successful with the President, except, indeed, stronger reasons be found than any yet adduced. The duties of the Assessors will require an amount of practical close acquaintance with their districts, and of closest personal attention to the details of their duties, which are incompatible with a jurisdiction extending over so wide an area, and comprehending so vast an aggregate of tax-payers. In this and similar arrangements for securing the fullest efficiency of the new tax-bill we are assured that the discretion which has been confided to the President will be wisely exerted.

The Department of the Gulf.

Whenever we hear a general outcry from the enemies of our Government at home or abroad, denouncing the conduct of its officers or agents, it is pretty conclusive evidence that the latter have been doing something well calculated to serve the country, and to aid substantially in the work of restoring and preserving the Union. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, for example, has lately been so savagely abused, that even in the absence of any other testimony to his merits, we should be convinced that the administration of his Department has been such as to command the gratitude of all loyal men. It has certainly not been his ambition to be cursed with the praise of traitors, or of those who sympathize with treason. He went to Louisiana to reëstablish the authority and repossess the property of the United States, and the censures of his assailants were sure to wax virulent in proportion to his success in the fulfillment of his mission.

There are several complaints against Gen. BUTLER, which have been forwarded to Washington at the instance of persons who have represented foreign Powers at New-Orleans, and which may possibly lead to complications and entanglements. With every desire to see equal and exact justice accorded to all, we trust that large consideration will be extended to the General on the score of the extreme delicacy of his position, and the embarrassing difficulties with which he has had to contend. That some of the foreign Consuls at New-Orleans have been actively aiding and abetting the rebel cause, there can be no doubt; and whatever respect we may cheerfully pay to the nations they represent, we are certainly not disposed to blame a United States General for taking into account, in his deportment toward them, such indisputable proofs of their complicity and plots against his Government as may have fallen into his hands.

Gen. BUTLER has been sadly berated for his famous order respecting the unruly "ladies" of New-Orleans. Certain women commenced the feminine practice of jeering and taunting Union soldiers in the public streets. Getting bold with impunity, they added to the joke by practical illustrations of their sentiments, such as spitting in the men's faces and the like, and shortly swelled what was at first an exceptional outrage into a fashionable custom. Now, Americans will bear much from the gentler sex—much more than other men—but this was really carrying matters too far. There were symptoms of riot, and even of bloodshed. The Commanding General determined, therefore, to put in force a *preëxisting* municipal ordinance, which provides that females who may accost strangers in the public streets shall be considered as women of the town, and *liable* to imprisonment in the calaboose. This very simple device proved quite effectual. It compelled the offenders merely to respect themselves to insure respect from others, and obviated the danger, before so imminent, that a parcel of silly, wicked creatures would, by their folly, embroil their husbands and brothers with the soldiery, at the probable cost of valuable lives. This matter was somewhat misunderstood at first, even among ourselves, from the fact of its not being generally known that the order in question only applied to particular cases the provision of a previously established ordinance. Both the policy and humanity of the measure are now as obvious as its effect has been conclusive.

Gen. BUTLER is distinctly no respecter of persons. Every instance wherein individuals in the United States service have been proved to have robbed, pillaged, or otherwise inflicted wrong on the inhabitants, has met prompt punishment. Two men, CLARY and ROY, have been condemned to be executed for committing a virtual burglary of money and jewels from a house in Toulouse-street. Several others are to suffer milder punishments of imprisonment and hard labor. Nor do the traitors go undetected or unpunished. One MUMFORD amuses himself by tearing down and desecrating a United States flag. There had been repeated warnings and admonitions, —the circumstances were aggravated and indefensible,—and MUMFORD was hung. We hear of no insults offered to the old banner since. Two persons of higher social position, —one, J. H. HUCKINS, an Alderman of New-Orleans, the other, THOMAS T. BOLLING, "Chairman of the Ladies Aid Society,"—concocted a very contemptible and dishonest scheme to have certain wounded Confederate soldiers ejected from the United States Marine Hospital, as if by direction of the National authorities, while at the same time, the conspirators obtained for their own purposes a quantity of stores and provisions contributed by benevolent ladies, together with a considerable amount of property belonging to the United States Government. It is pleasant to add that Messrs. HUCKINS and BOLLING are now rusticating in Fort Jackson, the worst offender being appropriately decorated with a ball and chain attached to his leg.

These are instances of a prompt and vigorous policy, the effects of which have been highly salutary in the good order which is now universally reported at New-Orleans, as well as in the remarkable revulsion of political sentiment among the inhabitants. It is evident that a much more lenient and indulgent line of treatment can speedily be adopted, and no less so that such a desideratum will have been directly brought about by Gen. BUTLER'S uncompromising firmness, as exhibited at the outset. When people come voluntarily in hundreds to take the oath of allegiance—when the commanding General is vehemently cheered whenever he appears in public—when the citizens unite in offering him serenades, and similar ovations—when peace, security and order exist to a degree unknown to New-Orleans for years—we need something more than the grumblings of swindling Consuls, or the meddlesome lectures of foreign legislators, to convince us that we have reason to be dissatisfied with the administration of the Department of the Gulf.

After the War.

One of the American characteristics which most surprises the good-natured Mr. TROLLOPE in his recent journey through this country, is the imperturbable good humor and hopefulness of people. He meets frequently persons who are ruined by the calamities of the war. They never weep, or wring their hands, or tear their hair. One man, from whom the Secessionists of Missouri had taken cattle and crops and all the fruit of the labor of years, merely remarked in a quiet way, while he picked his teeth with a bowie-knife, "Yes, they have been kinder rough with me!" That was all—he had nothing else to say. Mr. Trollope thinks a genuine American never complains and never despairs. Whatever happens in the external world, says Mr. T., "the *man* is always there." In these qualities of hopefulness and independent manhood of our people lies the great confidence which we all possess of the speedy recovery of the country from the calamities of this civil war. Political economists have frequently presented it, as one of the proofs that the wealth of a people is in labor, more than in accumulated goods—the remarkable recovery of countries which had been desolated by war. But with us there are various extrinsic circumstances which will aid this happy result, and produce, we believe, a career of prosperity after this contest such as the country has never seen.

Our wealth is in labor, and we expect when peace finally comes, a new immigration of the best laboring population of Europe, such as we have never had. The Free Homestead bill is itself an inducement held out to the whole world, to encourage emigration, and will have an immense effect upon the laboring population of Europe.

Whatever be the result of this contest, there is no question that the finest districts of this country, for climate and the temperate productions, will then be open to free labor. No Western Free State presents anywhere such attractive fields to the foreigner, as do Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. They are the land of corn and wine, sunny climate and healthy air, beautiful scenery, and the most favorable conditions on this continent for the development of the physical man. These have been closed to the emigrant by Slavery. The war must inevitably open them, and thus furnish a new attraction to the foreigner for emigration. Missouri is consecrated by heroic German blood. It will become known as never before, by every hearthstone in the Fatherland. Our Eastern cities, too, will pour their superfluous labor over those new fields, and a new era of production begin in the West. A war of principles like this, is a war stimulating enterprise, and we are not at all surprised at a gigantic commercial undertaking, commenced even in such times, which will be a channel of wealth to the whole country—the Pacific Railroad. A few years after peace will see an immense and profitable stream of commerce winding through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains and emptying itself into St. Louis, then the great *entrepôt* of the West. Thither will come the teas and silks of China, the spices of the East, the lighter products of India, the gold of California, and of the new districts which the road itself will lay open to the world, and a thousand new articles of commerce of which we do not now think. Over this track, too, will pass the new immigration which is to settle the valleys of the Rocky Mountains and the slopes of the Pacific, and bring in new stores of wealth to the National Treasury.

Furthermore, the effect of the war and of the taxes consequent, will be to discourage much purchase of foreign luxuries. Our superfluous capital will be far more expended within ourselves. We shall become a manufacturing country as well as agricultural, and while supplying the deficient harvests of Europe with our crops, we shall receive in return gold, or articles which cannot be produced here. The nation will become independent of the world, and its war-taxes will be in part relieved by the protection they give to native industry. Whatever may be our abstract views of free trade, we must yield them under the pressure of circumstances, and obtain all the good possible from high tariffs. Peace will see a new creation of industrial wealth in the Union. The destruction of property which has taken place in this war will soon be balanced by a new creating industry; the taxes will be nothing to a vigorous young nation with a continent on which to labor; a new purity and patriotism will be infused in the people from this tremendous struggle; the Government will be a power of order and law as it never was before; the curse of some of our fairest lands will be removed—chattel Slavery; and the whole country, under the inspiration of freedom and intelligence, will go forth, we are persuaded, upon a splendid career of material progress.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN, A PACK OF CONFEDERATE COMMODORES.—Wonder what has become of those jolly old dogs the rebel Commodores, who used to figure around so amusingly with their "little Confederate mosquito fleets?" There were HOLLINS and TATNALL and PEGRAM and SEMMES, and BUCHANAN and the rest. Now that all their little Pickaninnies of a navy have been captured or sunk by Un.

Sam's gunboats, and even their great panjandrum the *Merrimac* has been blown skyward to atoms in a fit of desperation, these old boys find their occupation gone. Have they retired to private life, to be laid up safely in lavender; have they suffered a sea-change, and made themselves into land-rats in place of water-rats; have they fled to Mexico, or have they committed suicide? we should like to have a sign of life from them, for they were very amusing in their day, and Barnum would give a big price for a real live one.

Our New Iron Navy.—We are glad to see that the Navy Department is vigorously pushing forward the building of our new iron-clads. It is announced to-day that in three months ten of them are to be completed. It would be improper to reveal the secrets of the workshops and navy-yards, but we *can* say that such strides in advance have been made in iron naval construction that our next gunboats will be a new article altogether. That great geometer in iron, Ericsson, has been diligently at work, and has already effected improvements that render the *Monitor* all but obsolete. England, France and Spain have each official agents in this country, picking up what hints they can as to our new iron navy. It would be well not to let them know too much.

The Vultures After the Spoils.—President Lincoln is again about to suffer from an invasion that will throw his experience at the time of the raid of the office-seekers completely into the shade. Legions of would-be tax-gatherers are rushing to Washington, eager for appointments. Every train to the Capital is literally loaded with those who wish to do the State some service in the excise line. The poor President—it is well his shoulders are broad and his back strong, for he has a load to carry under which Hercules might stagger!

Rebel Canards.—The rebels have just sent us one canard to the effect that Baton Rouge had been captured by them, when it was not. To-day they give us what is doubtless another, to the effect that they have captured all Gen. Curtis' force, which is no doubt a bird of very large feather; and still another, as to the doings of their rams near Vicksburgh—all of which we will believe when Gen. Curtis and Com. Farragut certify to their truth.

An Ominous Sign.—So long as the *Herald* persisted in daily asserting that foreign intervention was imminent, everybody felt that there was not the least danger. But what must they think now that that sheet is trying to prove the *improbability* of intervention? They may well conclude we have a good reason to fear.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Guerrilla Bands—Their Prevention—Military Criticism—The Great Blunders of the War—Start of Reserves—The Necessities of the Army—Mississippi River.

The Beeches, Monday, July 14, 1862.

Just as I write there is a great flurry about the guerrilla parties in Kentucky and Tennessee. The particulars you have. You will recollect, in a former letter, I told you that Eastern Kentucky, Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee was the only part of the United States where guerrilla parties could be successfully maintained, and even there they would be unavailing, if proper measures were used. The truth is now apparent. It is in the mountains of East Tennessee that Morgan has recruited and equipped his men for a daring and successful raid on Kentucky. The success of that raid is a disgrace on our military management. I have raised my voice privately, and publicly in the columns of the Times, in favor of a measure, perfectly practicable and of the greatest possible importance, and yet a whole year has elapsed and scarcely anything has been done toward it. That measure is simply to take possession of Knoxville, in East Tennessee. It might have been done at any time in the last ten months. I regard the omission to do it as one of the greatest blunders of our military management. We had tens of thousands of friends there. The *key-point* of the Southern Railroad is at Chattanooga; the key to great rebel arsenals at Rome, Ga., is there, and the door through which any guerrilla advances could be made, is there. The opportunity to take it has been neglected, and now we have, and shall have, rebel raids roving through Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, while we have great armies far beyond. Here let me refer to another great blunder, and let me say to you that the time is come when we ought to have a *free and bold military criticism*. It will injure nobody, and it will bring our Generals up to a responsibility *which they do not now feel*. It is public opinion which only can correct the military incapacity which is so obvious. The public mind in this country is strong, honest and intelligent. We need not fear to trust it. Let me notice for a moment two or three of the obvious military errors of the day. It is not too late to correct these, and if they are not corrected, we may as well stop.

First—When we advance our lines, we must *garrison and hold the one we left*. I will give you obvious examples, in the West. When we left the line of the Cumberland and Tennessee River, we should have had all the leading points garrisoned with reserve divisions. Instead of this, we leave small, provost garrisons at Nashville and Fort Donelson, and leave all the Upper Cumberland exposed. In fact, we have an *entirely defenceless rear*. If a strong party of the enemy take any of the middle roads, they can pass our troops, and maraud in the middle of Kentucky. This they have done, and a month hence may do it again, if there are not garrisons at proper points.

Again, take the recent advance of Jackson along the Valley of Virginia, and which has caused untold disasters; its success was due simply to the fact that there were *no reserve corps* on the Potomac side. It turned out that Banks had but four thousand men, when the people thought he had a large army. There should be a reserve line from Fredericksburgh to Gordonsville and Staunton, of, at least, *one hundred thousand men*. This involves, of course, the advance of our army to Gordonsville and Staunton, which ought to be done before Richmond is taken, and is the true way to take Richmond. You will say, this reserve corps requires more men. Unquestionably—and it is a *necessity* of the war. Not less than 150,000 men are required for that purpose.

Second—Great key points should be taken and held, as the dépôts and rallying points of the army. I have already mentioned Knoxville and Chattanooga. Near Knoxville, in the valley, is the salt-works which supply the rebels with all of that article they get. It is so indispensable, that they dread the capture of those salt-works more than the loss of a battle. All three points can be taken with a fourth part of Buell's army. I see, however, no approach to it, except newspaper boasts, which are mere guesses. Buell's army seems at present engaged in taking a Summer retreat, and is loitering along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Third—The advancing army should not be subdivided. It should be thrown with overwhelming numbers on single points. There is the great failure with the army of the Potomac. It has been subdivided in a manner perfectly astonishing. I censure nobody, for I don't know who were the ingenious men who conceived that plan. Perhaps you can inform me. At this very moment, however, we are doing the same thing in the West. Instead of throwing Buell's army at once on Chattanooga and Knoxville, it is scattered about, nobody knows where. I hope some of it has gone to the Potomac.

Fourth—The Government should know the real strength of the army. Now, I may startle you when I tell you the Government knows no such thing. Gen. McClellan called for reinforcements when they were not to be had. Why not? Because the Government, the Generals, and the Press are all mistaken as to the effective strength of the army. I do not believe there has ever been present in the field, within the last three months, more than *half* the effective force which is talked about so flippantly. Except at Corinth, the rebels have met us with superior forces, at every point. Now, the rebels certainly have not, all told, over four hundred thousand men. I know dozens of regiments, which cannot muster half their original strength. All this ought to be known at the Adjutant-General's Office. Is it? Has the army of the United States any Staff Department? The wastage of the army by disease is very great, but probably by the abused practice of furloughs, the waste is greater yet. No furloughs ought to be granted except for the most imperative reasons. The sickness of the army is largely due to the unnecessary delay before Corinth, and the equally unnecessary march on the Peninsula. Now, take the contrast. An Ohio regiment on Flat Top Mountain has but *three* sick, and another at Huntsville is equally healthy. This is one of the great advantages which would attend the seizure of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

Here, let me say, in view of our reverse before Richmond, that the conquest of the Mississippi River has made a Southern Confederacy utterly *impossible*; because it has cut it in two, and destroyed any possibility of inland commerce. A part of the complications of the rebellion is removed. The only question now is whether the Eastern South can maintain itself? It is not possible, if we were to stand still. Without the sea—without a river—and without Tennessee and Louisiana, what is there left self-sustaining? They who sympathise with rebels, or hope for European interference, should take the map and look at it. The Northwest will not give up one mile of the Mississippi to anything either the rebels or Europe can do. You may be assured of that, and, therefore, the decisive battle of the war is fought and won. It is sad, I grant, to think of the wasted blood and resources which have been and will be sacrificed, in vain. But the great chariot of Destruction must roll on till the end comes.

A Veteran Observer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, July 20.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, has been appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, and will soon leave Washington for that State. He has full powers necessary, similar to those conferred upon Messrs. Johnson, Stanly and Shepley, the high purpose being to assist the loyal people in reëstablishing their Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. This appointment gives general satisfaction, from the known prudence and firmness of the recipient, as well as his unquestionable loyalty. The appointment was unsought and gracefully conferred by the President.

AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States fleets at Panama and Aspinwall, New-Granada, to land men upon the requisition of United States Consuls at those ports, whenever the latter may deem it necessary for the protection of American property. The Government has also instructed these Consuls to prevent the further collection of the commercial tax, heretofore levied by the New-Granadian authorities, upon American vessels, and our naval commanders are directed to employ the force at their disposal to aid the Consuls ni carrying out this order. The Consul at Panama is Col. McKee, of Kentucky, an old personal friend of the President's; and at Aspinwall Mr. F. W. Rice officiates. The delegation of such important powers to these gentlemen, as above-stated, indicates that the Executive reposes great confidence in their ability and discretion, a confidence which will prove not to have been misplaced.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Kenacton, of the Eleventh Infantry, having been released from duty in the United States mustering office in New-York, will report for duty to the Superintendent of the Eleventh Infantry, on recruiting service at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

Lieut. Causter, of the Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to Utica, N. Y., and there release Capt. Pease, of the Seventh Infantry, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer.

Capt. Pease, on being released, has leave of absence until further orders, to command a regiment of New-York volunteers.

Brigade Surgeon Lecompte has been ordered to repair to Chester, Penn., to take charge of the general hospital at that place.

Brigade-Surgeon C. L. Allen is ordered to report to the Surgeon-General as a member of the Board for the Examination of Surgeons of Volunteers.

Second-Lieutenant Edwin A. Newbury, of the Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, being a supernumerary officer, is discharged the service.

The following named officers are dismissed: Rev. Laban Cheney, Chaplain Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Surgeon J. N. Bates, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Capt. Joseph J. Vaughan, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following named naval officers have been detailed: Lieut.-Commanding, John Q. Davis; Midshipman, as Acting-Master, F. T. Higgensen; Acting-Assistant Surgeon, Passmore Treadwell; Acting-Assistant Paymaster, Henry A. Farmer.

The *New-Ironsides* will soon be ready for duty. In addition to the principal officers heretofore mentioned, the following named have been ordered to that vessel: Boatswain, Thomas Bennett; Gunner, H. Hamilton; Carpenter, L. Wentworth; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsall.

The ten new iron-clad gunboats will be put in commission in the course of three months. Their armament is already being prepared.

The captured rebel *Teazer* is undergoing thorough repairs at the Washington Navy-yard.

Summer Travel—The People's Line of Steamboats.—Perhaps no city in the world possesses equally varied and agreeable facilities for approach and departure with New-York. While enterprise has created railroads in every direction, furnishing excellent thoroughfares the year round, it has also achieved, upon our rivers and sounds, the very highest triumphs for mingled comfort, safety and economy during the Summer.

The People's Line of Steamboats on the Hudson River is an eminent example of this enterprise, and has become a permanent institution. Flourishing even under the competing influence of two good railroads, its splendid steamboats resume their regular trips as unfailingly as the Spring releases the river from its icy fetters. Whatever changes may occur in the "time tables" of the roads, the experienced traveler is assured that he can always leave on the "evening boat" at the accustomed hour, and unite in his passage up the river, on his way to Saratoga, Niagara or Montreal, the delights of unequaled scenery, enjoyed in the coolness and quiet of evening, with all the luxuries of lounging and lodging that he could procure in the best hotel. In fact, the bare trip, with these appliances of elegant saloons, commodious state-rooms and almost imperceptible motion, becomes transformed from a tiresome journey, reluctantly endured, into a recreation of the highest order.

AMUSEMENTS.

What with the war, the weather and the want of anything startling enough to make a sensation, no one of the theatres has been, of late, besieged by anxious crowds. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the demand for dramatic entertainments is small, with a downward tendency, whilst the supply is, for the time of year, unusually extensive. But histrionic stars of the more prosperous class, seem to have laid it down as a general principle, that a nominal New-York summer season indorsement, even though it cost them a trifle out of pocket, is the best thing with which to go to the country, (where they make their fortunes) in the Fall and Winter.

Hence, though Prof. Anderson leaves the Winter Garden with depleted coffers, there be plenty of others to compete for temporary occupation of the house, of whom Mr. W. M. Fleming is in this instance the successful bidder. Though Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett and Davenport (whose reward for giving us three months of Miss Caroline Richings ought to have been bales of bills and heaps of untold gold) retire from Niblo's with a balance on the wrong side of their ledger, Mr. John Collins bravely fills the managerial gap within a week; and though Miss Maggie Mitchell (just at the moment when she is on the pinnacle of popularity, and as much ahead pecuniarily as she can expect to be) gives up Laura Keene's, some one is pretty sure to rush forth eagerly to take her place, before the period comes round for another hebdomadal review of things theatrical.

The most constant, and, there is reason to believe, the most fortunate of all those who risk their luck upon the Metropolitan stage under the baleful auspices of the Dog-star, are the Florences. For three seasons now they have established themselves at Wallack's, through the months of June, July and August, and there conducting matters with discriminating enterprise and persevering energy, have, two seasons out of the three, made money. True it is Mr. Wallack, who is a wise and equitable man, lets them have his Theatre on reasonable terms. One point this in their favor. But the real secret of their success is the engagement of a good company of performers to assist them, and a judicious selection of such pieces as a capricious and perspiring public like to see. Before they terminate their present experiment it is more than probable they will retrieve what little loss they have sustained, and at least be sufficiently encouraged to warrant a repetition of the experiment next year.

Certain it is, that notwithstanding the cloud overshadowing their exchequer, they have never yet resorted to the questionable practice of reducing salaries or postponing pay-day; neither have they relaxed their efforts to provide a first-class scheme of amusement for the delectation of that portion of the public which has been sensible enough to patronize them. In consideration of the first of these facts every individual in their employ, from the chief comedian and the orchestral leader to the call-boy and the tinkler of the triangles, has volunteered his or her services for the greater advancement of a complimentary testimonial which is to be tendered them this evening. In consideration of the second of these facts it is but right that play-goers generally should do their best to make that testimonial a benefit of the very largest dimensions. Besides the gratuitous services of their company, Mr. and Mrs. Florence will also have aid from Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and from Mrs. G. F. Browne. A programme of remarkable attraction is announced, chiefly of the "Irish Boy" and "Yankee Girl" description, with any quantity of music and dancing for relief.

On other nights the Florences continue the new burlesque of "Fra Diavolo," by long odds the most excruciatingly funny specimen of extravagant humor that has been written and played for it is impossible to say how long. It could scarcely be done much better than it is at Wallack's. Mrs. Florence, Miss Wells, Miss Viola Crocker, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Martin are every one excellent in their several parts, and Mr. Florence himself as *Beppo*, the model brigand of the blue-fire-Bowery school, proves himself nearly, if not quite, the best burlesque actor of the day.

At the Winter Garden, Mr. W. M. Fleming has got through his first week of management extremely well. Miss July Daly, in "Our Female American Cousin," "The Irish Emigrant Girl," and other pieces of the like order, was his main reliance, and safely carried him through. To-night, a burlesque, by a Mr. Chamberlin, which has already been successfully played in Philadelphia, is to be produced. It bears the rather taking title of "King Cotton"—a title which its author has copyrighted in such a wholesale and demonstrative manner, as to create the assurance that the piece must necessarily be one of unprecedented merit and unparalleled originality. Miss Fanny Browne plays *Pluribustah*, the principal character in it. Likewise, to-night, Mr. Fleming makes his first appearance as *Shylock*, in the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice"—that is, his first appearance at this theatre—he has played the part in New-York admirably many times before. A Miss Freeman will be the *Portia*. Mrs. Rush, of Philadelphia, makes her *début* on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, Miss Mary Provost will assist at Mr. Fleming's benefit.

Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, opens Niblo's this evening, with "The Colleen Bawn," himself playing "Myles-na Coppaleen;" Miss Emma Taylor, *Eily O'Connor*; Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan, *Anne Chute*; Mr. Scallan, *Danny Mann*; Mr. Shewell, *Hardress Cregan*; Mr. Burnett, *Father Tom*; Miss Wells, *Shelah*; and Mrs. Hind, *Mrs. Cregan*. Niblo's is decidedly the coolest and most comfortable theatre in the City.

Miss Maggie Mitchell closed her season at Laura Keene's on Saturday. Her benefit on Friday was a personal triumph which she can hardly help being proud of as long as the recollection of it lasts. Miss Mitchell, during her comparatively short stay, has made an impression which will not soon be effaced. She has shed a gleam of bright, sparkling originality upon the stage that months of cut-and-dried conventionality will not be able to extinguish. It is to be hoped we shall see her again, as promised in the Fall.

This is the last week of the Holman Opera Troupe at Barnum's. This clever company of youngsters have met with a genuine success—a success, too, that they honestly deserve. They possess an immense amount of natural talent, and have been trained with great care and ability. Mr. Barnum has just suffered a sad bereavement in the untimely demise of his Whale; but, to make up for this, he has induced the Giant Girl of Connecticut to remain a short while longer, and has stirred up the Learned Seal to an unwonted degree of liveliness.

Cremorne Gardens are crowed as ever each fine evening, and the Palace of Music is filled even when it threatens rain. Cubas deliriates in a new ballet this week, and Messrs. Tophoff and Lehman are engaged to appear with Mlle. Theleur in one of the Ravel pantomimes. A new feature, in the shape of a pyrotechnic presentment of the fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, is also introduced. This device is regarded by the Messrs. Edge as their *chef d'œuvre* in the firework line.

Wood's Minstrels, at No. 514 Broadway, draw tremendous houses all the time. The company is capital, and the varied capabilities of those composing it are exhibited in every kind of suitable performance.

George Christy, at No. 581 Broadway, has revived some of the famous burlettas, in which he is unrivaled. He offers besides an irresistible assortment of miscellaneous Ethiopian eccentricities.

Master Willie Barnesmore Pape is giving piano concerts at Newport, to large and fashionable audiences.

Miss Louisa Pyne has made a great hit as *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni," at Her Majesty's (Italian Opera) Theatre, in London.

Worcester's Improvement in the Piano-Forte.—An important step toward perfecting the piano-forte has lately been made by Mr. Horatio Worcester, of this City. By a very simple process this experienced manufacturer has contrived to obtain the whole vibration of which the sounding board is capable, and in so doing has fairly doubled the quantity and musical quality of the tone throughout the entire scale. The instruments which we have examined containing the improvement are 7⅓ octaves, squares, wooden and iron frames. The cast-iron plate is in these divided into two nearly equal portions—one of which is affixed to the case in the common way, while the second is coupled with it at the base end, and held in position by the string tension exerted in an opposite direction. The modification is termed "Hinging the Plate." The improvement is so marked and substantial that it needs not the many indorsements received at the hands of Messrs. Gottschalk, Mason, Fradel, Berge, Muzio, Theo. Thomas and other esteemed *artistes*, to satisfy even incipient amateurs of its value. How to free the piano from the deleterious effect of the iron used to strengthen certain portions has long been a question with the best makers of the day, and Mr. Worcester's ready solution of the difficulty meets with great favor from all interested in the advance of musical science.

Photographic Phases.

Photography came to us smilingly and trippingly, fragrant with meadows and beautiful with landscapes, seemingly the handmaid of Peace. She had a bucolic air. Vague rumor, it is true, stated that she was not quite the pastoral maid that the popular imagination painted her; that she used gun-cotton liberally in the making of her toilette, and indulged in vitreous acids and sulphuric mixtures with unbecoming freedom. But all such rumors floated unheeded by, or were but noticed to be stamped as slanders. Consequently, one may be pardoned for starting with surprise when she suddenly flashes from the clouds, helmeted, plumed, and be-belted, at once the Minerva and the Clio of the war.

Generals have taken her into their councils. She is employed to map out roads and lines where other hands fail. Our army has a corps of photographical engineers as well as topographical ones. Experiments upon the walls of forts with shot and shell, the damage done a vessel, the respective merits of military inventions, all these are recorded by the art with more of promptitude and fidelity that tongue or pen can achieve. It is even said that the passage of a cannon-ball through the air can be photographed—that the double-barreled lens of the sun battery shoots, as it were, the ferrigunous sphere as it flies. But this we mainly doubt. For experience teaches that cannon-balls, when they come into company, unlike model little boys, are heard and not seen.

Among the many sun-compellers Mr. Brady deserves honorable recognition as having been the first to make Photography the Clio of the war. On the disastrous day of Bull Run he stood upon the field with camera and chemicals, and would have photographed the retreat, had it not been conducted with too much rapidity. And since, his artists have accompanied the army in nearly all its marches, planting their sun batteries by the side of our Generals' more deathful ones, and "taking" towns and cities, forts and redans, with much less noise, and vastly more expedition. The result is a series of pictures christened "Incidents of the War," and nearly as interesting as the war itself; for they constitute the history of it, and appeal directly to the great throbbing heart of the North. We have sent out our thousands to battle, and there is scarcely a hearth in the whole broad land that has not had its representative on each well-fought field. It was here that a son fleshed his maiden sword, here a father fell, here one brother won an epaulette, another an epitaph. Go into the Gallery when you may, and you will see crowds gathering around these pictures, some with tearful eyes, some with eyes that brim with pride, and all with swelling hearts. To one who has moved in the scenes represented, these pictures are pregnant with strange, sad reminiscences. The sun is a faithful limner, and omits not a stone nor a blade of grass in his subtle pencilings, and we can recognize every mound and every hillock; each has its own story, its own mournful significance. This clump of trees, for instance, whose trunks are scarred with shot like the faces of veterans, but whose leaves open themselves to this Summer as greenly and freshly as though the last year had not watered them with blood. You recognize the very sycamore to whose base a young Lieutenant had crawled to die. You knew him, when, a few seasons ago, as school-boys, you went nutting and bird-nesting together in the country. Poor boy! his own mother would not have known him when you saw him last, his broad brow cleft with a sabre stroke, his yellow hair clotted with blood, and the starry light faded from his blue eyes.

The minuteness with which even features are reproduced in these "Incidents," is so remarkable that only the microscope can enable one to understand and appreciate it fully. Here, for instance, is a brigade of New-York Volunteers, drawn up on a photographic ground that your two hands' breadth will cover. But watch the countenances of the group that bend over it, and you will see some maiden's eye light up as she recognizes a lover among the many, some matron's lip quiver as her eye detects the form and features of husband or son.

Another interest attaches to these pictures. There are many who must stand with their hands to the plow, the loom or the anvil, while their brothers go out to fight the battles of God. Up in the country starry names come flashing; names of men, who, a few months ago, were quietly sowing or reaping the harvest, dreamless of any greater glory or loftier ambition, but who have now suddenly flung the shuttle of their genius across the world and woofed future ages with the golden tissue of their fame. Of many of these men we have only heard, and with their faces and features we are as unacquainted as with the moon; to all intents and purposes, they are as brilliant but as distant from us as planets; it is a pleasure to have these planets photographed, and be upon whispering terms with the Generals who are now to the nation as gods.

The enterprise which begets these battle pictures is worthy of support as well as praise. Appealing as they do to the popular heart, they can scarcely fail of success. In one point of view their value can scarcely be overrated. They present a panorama of the war, faithful as is everything that comes from the studio of the Sun, that impartial artist, whose only study is truth. From these pictures the historian will gather material for his pages; for the embrasures of earthworks and the walls of fortresses will crumble and resolve themselves into dust, while the colors of their photographic counterparts will only have deepened and fastened with time. And here a wonder suggests itself, that the substance should fade and the shadow imperishably remain. Again we remark, should the enterprise of Mr. Brady fail to secure success amid the blare of trumpets and the beat of drums, it will surely be recognized when we shall have smoothed the wrinkles of war from our weary brows, and swept from them the crimson blossoms of battle, to bind them instead with the sweet silver lilies of peace.

THE RETREAT TO THE JAMES RIVER.

How the Baggage Trains were Saved.

From a private letter written by an officer of high rank in the Commissary Department of the Army of the Potomac, we make the following interesting extract:

> In the account in the Times of the 3d inst. I notice that a few words are said about "the fire on our rear," where Ayer's Battery was supposed to be holding the enemy in check.
>
> As I was personally present I can give you a few particulars in regard to this affair. After visiting the James River about noon, and returning to temporary headquarters to report, I was ordered by Gen. Marcy (having passed Gen. McClellan on the road) to go to the rear, and take general charge of the train. This I did, and in two different places found it jammed—each quartermaster with his particular train trying to get ahead. With a few cavalry men I soon set this all right, and started the train; but on reaching the first field on this side of White Oak Swamp, I found it filled with teams, crowded in side by side, no way open for them to move, and everything being quiet. Some officer had permitted forty of the teams to be unhitched and taken to White Oak Creek to water. The rebels soon spied the mules in the creek, and opened upon them from the hill where Couch had thrown up his rifle-pits and abbatis. Of course the mules "*skedaddled*," and so did the teamsters. The fire in a short time became heavy, many of the shells bursting all around the rear of our train. Hazzard's Battery of eight guns replied with terrific effect, and the engagement became general. Reinforcements were ordered up by Gen. Sumner, and Gen. Dana arriving upon the ground first, formed his Brigade in line of battle, immediately behind Brooks' on our right. My attention was now called to getting the train started and the field cleared of wagons. I accomplished this by doubling up the train on the main road, and turning the balance off on two different roads to the left. The teamsters, who were fast becoming frightened, now had a fine chance to drive off, and certainly, the shells bursting over and around the rear of the train, had a decided tendency to hurry them off. The mules that were unhitched were all collected but seventeen teams, and as twelve of these wagons were loaded with ammunition, I concluded to get them away, if possible, which I succeeded in doing by unhitching teams about a mile ahead, and bringing them back for them; thus only five wagons, loaded with forage, were left behind. Our loss in this engagement was 15 or 20 killed and 40 severely wounded—among the number, Capt. Hazzard, Gen. Caldwell and Col. Pierce, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, who fell while cheering on his men.
>
> I now left for James River, to report that all was "going well," but had hardly reached Malvern's Hill before the engagement became general along our whole line. Teamsters and stragglers now became frightened, and were fast hurrying away, but with the aid of Capt. McIntyre's squadron of cavalry, this was soon checked. Capt. McIntyre and myself raised a regiment of stragglers and led them up to the support of the batteries. Col. Colburn, of the General's Staff, rode up and asked, "Who is the Colonel of this regiment, and where are the other officers?"
>
> When the answer was made, he proposed three cheers, which were given with a hearty good will, and the fight went bravely on—the gunboats and artillery doing fearful work among the rebels.
>
> I was then dispatched by Col. Colburn to the General, who was on board the *Galena*. The firing ceased shortly afterward. Our headquarters are in a beautiful spot, and fresh troops are going to the front fast. The army is once more comfortably located, and now, with plenty on hand to eat, the men will soon recruit.

Gen. D. E. Twiggs.

The traitor Twiggs, whose death is announced, was born in Georgia, in 1790, entered the army as a Captain in the Eighth Infantry in 1812, and served through the war of that day. In the Mexican war he held the rank of Colonel of the Second Dragoons, but acted as Brigadier, commanding the right wing in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and in the same month was created Brigadier-General, and shortly afterward Major-General by brevet, for his conduct at Monterey; and through the campaign of Gen. Scott in Mexico he was in command of a division. In 1847 Congress presented him with a sword, for his storming of Monterey. This sword has recently been taken possession of by Gen. Butler at Twigg's house in New-Orleans. At the time of the breaking out of this present war, he was in command of the Union troops in Texas; and, through complicity with the secession leaders, he managed to render the whole National force there ineffective to operate against the rebels, and surrendered great quantities of military stores and materiel into the rebel hands. His conduct on this occasion was treasonable and treacherous in the extreme, and secured for him the scorn and hatred of his country. He was in command of the rebels at New-Orleans for some time, but was suspended, and retired first to a residence on the coast of Mississippi, from which he was frightened by our fleet, and subsequently to New-Orleans, from which he fled when it was threatened by Gen Butler. He finally retired fo safety to Augusta, Ga., where he has died.

Arrest of a Rebel Sympathizer.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 20.

C. C. Stevens was arrested and sent to Fort McHenry to-day, charged with sending medicines and letters to the South.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

BIRTHS.

Gillen.—On Thursday, July 17, Mrs. John Gillen, of this City, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Anderson—Sherwood.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 16, Garret E. Anderson, of New-York, to Miss S. L. Sherwood, only daughter of W. H. Sherwood, Esq., of the former place.

Woolsey—Morga.—On Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. J. W. Smith, John E. Woolsey, of Milton, to Miss Melissa Morga, of Marlborough, N. Y.

DIED.

Addison.—On Saturday morning, July 19, Samuel D. Addison, the only surviving son of the late Thomas Addison, aged 28 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Amos F. Hatfield, corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn.

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep:
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes.

Bell.—On Sunday, July 20, of billious remittent fever, Nina L., aged 2 years, 3 months and 3 days, only daughter of Charles and Sarah Bell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 187 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

Belknap.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 20, Mrs. Mary J. L. S. Belknap, widow of Aaron Belknap, of Newburgh, aged 91 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son Aaron B. Belknap, are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Sprole's,) Newburgh, on Wednesday, July 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Brown.—In Toronto, Upper Canada, on Friday, July 18, Marianne Mackenzie, wife of Peter Brown, Esq., formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 76 years.

Burge.—On Saturday, July 19, entered into his rest, Samuel Brenton, youngest son of Rev. L. and Elizabeth F. Burge.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 60 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

Giraud.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, Jeannette, only child of Frederic and Elizabeth Giraud, aged 1 year.

Hicks.—In this City, on Saturday evening, after a very short illness, Rowena A., wife of Isaac Hicks, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, W. D. Hicks, No. 280 3d-st., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

Hunter.—On Friday morning, July 18, John W. Hunter, Esq., at the residence of his son, E. W. Hunter, Scotch Plains, in the 68th year of his age.

The remains will be conveyed to Catskill.

Hohorst.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Frederick A. Hohorst, aged 9 months, son of Frederick and Fanny Hohorst.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass-st.

King.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 14, Seth King, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., aged 71 years.

Lambert.—In this City, on Saturday, July 19, Mary Jane Louisa, daughter of Michael E. and Ann Lambert, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, from their residence, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

Murray.—In this City, on Sunday morning, 20th inst., of scarlet fever, Ellen Margaret, infant daughter of Alex. W. and Caroline A. Murray, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 148 West 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tripp.—In this City, on Saturday, July 19, of pulmonary consumption, Errin H. Tripp, son of the late Rev. John Tripp, of Hebron, Me., in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) July 21, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 123 East 48th-st.

Tracy.—On Saturday, July 19, at Audubon Park, George Hubbell Tracy, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 4 o'clock, stopping at 152d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 339.—July 19, 1862.
53, 27, 4, 63, 6, 51, 70, 19, 33, 23, 40, 17.
Kentucky, Class 340.—July 19, 1862.
28, 13, 71, 55, 11, 78, 15, 67, 22, 31, 52, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 287.—July 19, 1862.
13, 62, 16, 20, 11, 68, 67, 26, 54, 45, 19, 27.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 281.—July 19, 1862.
76, 10, 44, 17, 38, 4, 33, 58, 67, 34, 43, 73.
Circulars sent by addressing
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MILITARY.

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HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. C. F. CLAUSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $23 pay in advance.
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Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 31 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.

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EMPIRE BRIGADE, Col. J. C. BURKE Commanding.
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Commanded by Capt. W. A. TREADWELL. First Lieutenant, F. R. HAIGHT. For further particulars apply at Recruiting Office, No. 17 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.
W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

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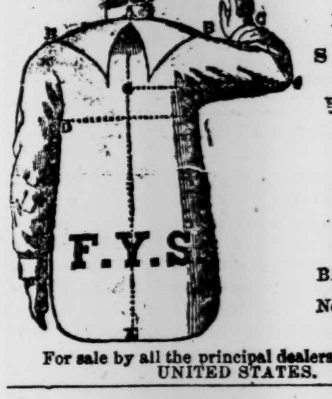

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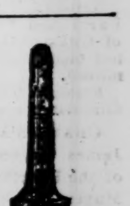
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the



PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times uilding.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

THAT'S COOL!!!
Was the exclamation of the indignant Brown at the Astor dinner-table, as Ichabod Grimes helped himself to Brown's "private-wine." *That's cool*, "Yes," said Ichabod, "'*tis so. I 'spect* there's ICE in it." The very remark that the people make as they partake of the contents of my SPLENDID DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES are invited to join the citizens of Goshen in the celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversary of the battle of Minisink, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., on which occasion the new monument erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in that battle will be dedicated. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Erie Railroad office. Train leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. Badges will be provided for the members of the Society.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Secretary.

A DELICIOUSLY COOLING HAIR DRESSING WITHOUT ANY GREASE.—The very best thing these scorching days is the GLYCERIA, absolutely free from all oil or grease, which are heating and encourage dandriff. Glyceria dresses the hair equal to any oil or pomade, cleanses from dandriff, and relieves headache by its delicious coolness. Sole manufacturers, CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel, corner Broadway and 24th-st.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Beekman Hill Methodist Church.

A MODEL EDIFICE.

The Beekman Hill Methodist Church has just completed its new Sabbath School Hall, the finest in the City, which was duly dedicated, yesterday, with appropriate services. The building is situated on Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, on the rear of four lots, measuring 105 by 130 feet. It measures 40 feet by 108, and is two stories high. The lower floor is set apart for infant class-rooms, Bible class-rooms, Minister's study, a kitchen and tea-room, to be used on festival occasions, Secretary's and Librarian's rooms, and a fine Young Men's reading-room. The main Sunday School Hall on the second floor is 76 by 38 feet in size, with 25 feet ceiling. The plastering, cornicing, coping and general finish of the interior are in the utmost good taste. Including the organ-loft, there are seats for about 1,200. The light at night proceeds from two circular clusters near the ceiling, with about forty jets each, fitted beneath concave reflectors. This not only sheds a brilliant light throughout the room, but is less trying to the eyes than side-lights or chandeliers, and affords an efficient aid to ventilation by a current which is caused to rush past the burners through an aperture in the roof. The building cost 12,000 exclusive of the ground. It is in contemplation to erect in the course of about two years, a fine church edifice on the front of the lots. The society has been formed eighteen months. Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., is the present pastor. The services yesterday morning were conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. PALMER, who made the prayer, and Bishop JANES, who preached the sermon from Matt. v.,13: "Ye are the salt of the earth, &c." The choir led by Dr. MITCHELL, jr., is excellent, and has the assistance of a fine organ. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN was called to preach the afternoon sermon, and Dr. STEVENS in the evening. The attendance was large, and the contributions in aid of the church liberal.

Boiler Explosion on a Propeller—One Man Killed—Narrow Escape of Excursionists.

Yesterday forenoon, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the steam propeller *Blanche Page*, Capt. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, having in tow the barge *Cremorne*, on board of which was a large number of excursionists, started down the Bay for the Fishing Banks. Most of the party belonged in Brooklyn and Jersey City. On leaving the dock about fifty of them went on board of the towboat, but this being against the rules they were required to go on board of the barge, which they did, with considerable reluctance. This was but just accomplished, as they were passing Red Hook Point, when a terrible explosion took place on the propeller, and in an instant the air was filled with flying fragments of timber, other materials, and an immense volume of steam from the boiler. When this had cleared away it was found that a piece of the boiler, about 3½ feet in length and 2 in width, directly in front of the steam-pipe and smoke-stack, had blown out with such force as to carry away the roof extending from the rear of the smoke-stack to the front of the pilot-house, a distance of about 18 feet, and also shattering the sides of the house.

The cook, whose name, as near as we could ascertain, is HARRY SAXE, of Brooklyn, was engaged washing dishes in the kitchen, directly over the boiler where the explosion occurred, and is supposed to have blown to pieces, and, together with the stove and various utensils in the kitchen came down in the water. Nothing was seen of his remains afterward. At the time, Capt. ELLSWORTH was at the wheel, and the force of the concussion carried him up into the air, with the broken fragments of roof and, coming down, he landed in the bow of the boat, some twelve or fifteen feet distant. There were no external marks of injury, but the shock to his system must have been very severe. No other persons were injured. But a moment before the accident, the pilot, JOHN STILLWAGON, and a friend, were sitting by the locker, situated between the pilot house and kitchen, but had gone aft, and thus saved themselves.

The towboat *Yankee*, which was near by, came up and towed the barge and passengers to New-York, afterwards the propeller to the Atlantic Dock, from whence it was taken to Jersey City.

The *Page* was a new boat, built at Newburgh, with new boiler and machinery, and had been running only about four weeks. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a defective plate of iron. The hull was not injured. Damage probably $350.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DECISION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN THE CASE OF CAPT. PETTY.—A few days ago, we published an item in the TIMES in regard to the charges which had been preferred against Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct. On Saturday last, the Board of Police Commissioners, after a full and careful investigation of all the charges brought against the Captain and Sergeant HEDDEN, of the same Precinct, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the charges against Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY and Sergeant HEDDEN, based on the affidavits of CHARLES C. WATERMAN and JANE MCKNIGHT, have not been sustained, and that the complaint be dismissed.

Resolved, That the aforesaid officers retain the undiminished confidence of the Board of Police.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—James Gaynor, of the Third Precinct; James Kelly, of the Fourth; George Keifer, of the Seventh; Einer Mayer, of the Eighth; Ephraim B. Demarest, of the Ninth; Alfred D. Robinson and John A. Kenny, of the Eighteenth; John G. O'Bryan, of the Fourteenth, and Henry J. Welch, of the Twenty-ninth. *Resignations*—John Kelly, of the Twenty-seventh, and Isaac S. Moser, of the Forty-third Precinct.

AN EXTENSIVE THEFT OF TREASURY NOTES.—Officer CARLAND, of the Eleventh Precinct, on Saturday afternoon, arrested PATRICK FITZPATRICK, upon the complaint of JOHN SCULLY, of No. 197 Avenue C, who charges the prisoner with having robbed him of a quantity of United States Treasury Notes of the value of $381. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at Essex Market Police Court, and committed. A portion of the stolen money was recovered.

A MAN ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—A woman named ROSALIE BROOKS was taken before Justice OSBORNE, yesterday, charged by WILLIAM CASEY, of No. 34 Henry-st., with having robbed him of a gold watch and chain, and $21 in money. Officer JENKINS, of the Seventh Precinct, made the arrest, and the most of the stolen property was recovered. The offender was committed to answer.

STOLEN JEWELRY.—A bricklayer named JOHN RILEY was committed to prison yesterday by Justice KELLY, upon complaint of W. S. SOUTHMAYD, of No. 149 West Thirty-sixth-street, who testified that the accused was guilty of stealing from his house, jewelry to the amount of $53. RILEY was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—Officer TIERNAN, of the Detective force, while attempting to arrest a person in a saloon in Hester-street, on Saturday, was violently assailed, and beaten with bottles and clubs. The officer, however, persevered in the discharge of his duty until it was accomplished. His assailant was taken to the station-house and locked up.

WAR MEETING.—There will be a war meeting to-night at Bleecker Building. Citizens of the Ninth Ward are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ITEMS.—It requires the constant attendance of a Police force at the Brooklyn City Hospital, to prevent outsiders from supplying the sick soldiers with cheap whisky and gin.... The grocery of JOHN MYERS, corner of Flushing-avenue and Spencer-street, was robbed on Saturday night of $14 in silver and a revolver valued at $10.... A lot of silverware, marked "H. C. BEERS," was found buried in a vacant lot on Elliott-place, on Saturday, by some workmen who were excavating, supposed to have been the proceeds of a robbery. The articles can be seen at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police, basement of the City Hall.... Sergeants CROFT and CURRAN, of the Forty-second Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, made a descent upon a disorderly house kept by FRANCIS MURPHY, at No. 10 Franklin-place, and arrested three of the inmates named PERCY MOTT, CAROLINE VELSOR and MARIA WILSON. They were committed as vagrants, having no "visible" means of support.... A little girl, three years old, named TERESA HOWARD, at about 7½ o'clock Saturday evening, fell from a window in the third story of a house on Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, but without receiving serious injury.... The bulk of the hay and harvest crops of Long Island has been secured. The farmers say that there is an average crop.... THOMAS JOHNSON, son of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, of Douglas Farm, Flushing, of the firm of WIRT & JOHNSON, publishers, Richmond, is in prison at the latter place, on suspicion of being disloyal to the rebel Government.

FILTHY STREETS.—The streets of Brooklyn have not been in so filthy a condition for years past as to-day, to which fact, doubtless, may be traced the large increase in mortality over previous years. The deaths in the city, last week, reached 152, while for the corresponding period of last year they were only 137. Some of the streets, it is alleged, have not been cleaned during the present season.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	[illegible]	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. EARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORT RIC SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
50,000 DOLLAR'S WORTH OF DRESS GOODS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, PRINTS, LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, ETC., ETC., TO BE SOLD OFF BY AUGUST 1,
as the Store will be closed for one month for extensive alterations

Ladies should take advantage of this opportunity to purchase goods at half the present cost of importation.
THE STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED, AND THE PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

5,500 yards Lavellas at 4c.
6,000 yards Barege Broche at 9c.
6,500 yards Gresallies, 9c., 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
10,000 yards Poil de Cheve, 12½c., 15c. and 18c.
5,000 yards Plaid and Plain Mohairs, 12½c. and 15c.
5,500 yards drab Alpacca, double width, 20c.
3,000 yards Silk Warp and Poplinet, 25c.
5,000 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d., old price 6s.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Barege, 12½c., 15c. and 16c.
5,500 yards Barege Anglais, 2¼ yards wide, 1s. 6d.
IN MOURNING GOODS.
3,500 yards black Barege Anglais, 6¼ cents.
7,500 black Barege, silk and wool, 12½c., 15c., and 16c.
Also, 2 yards wide black Barege.
Also, 2 yards wide black Delaine, all wool.
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.
ALSO
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

N. B. Please remember, and look for the name on the windows, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
Made to order Or ready-made.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirts offered in this City.
Gauze, wool, cotton and silk undershirts.
Linen and jean drawers.
Silk and Lisle thread gloves.
Silk and linen handkerchiefs, hosiery, umbrellas, &c.
At the shirt and collar dépôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

H. ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 6TH-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.,
WILL SELL ALL THROUGH THE WEEK,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, AND SMALL WARES.
H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAR MEETING.

ALL CITIZENS OF THE NINTH WARD in favor of responding to the President's call for more men to PUT DOWN REBELLION, are invited to attend a MASS MEETING AT BLEECKER BUILDING THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. GOOD SPEAKING and SINGING expected. Dr. E. DENNISON, Chairman.
Judge W. H. DUSENBURY, Vice-Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The citizens of the 21st Ward, who are willing to assist in raising volunteers, and contributing to the relief of sick and disabled soldiers, are requested to meet at No. 435 4th-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A plan of organization will be presented to the meeting, addresses delivered, officers elected, &c. This invitation is extended to every loyal citizen of the Ward. ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman. JOHN H. WHITE, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CITIZENS AND PROPERTY holders in favor of urging the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to 82d-st., the speedy grading of 8th-av. and running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, will meet at Elm-park Hotel, MONDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock P. M. Let all attend. By order. Thos. Manson, E. Bernheimer, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, J. P. Paulison, Committee of Arrangements.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING house in Brooklyn, near Peck-slip Ferry, a small farm, near White Plains, containing 20 acres, with good buildings; 350 choice young fruit trees, grape vines and other fruits and improvements. The situation is elevated and the air remarkably pure; the crops and stock will be sold with the place if required. For particulars inquire No. 24 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Stattsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE TO RENT.—ONE OF Wheeler & Wilson's improved family sewing machines to rent. Apply at No. 634 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.
Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.
AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a small English and classical boarding school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 45 7th-av.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES, at auction, being the entire establishment of a gentleman having left the City on account of ill-health, and to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 1 o'clock, at Dilk's Stables, No. 189 Mercer-st., near Bleecker:

One pair bay carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, stylish and kind, formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney, deceased.

One jet black saddle mare, very handsome, about 15½ hands high, superior under the saddle, having been ridden by an officer in two battles, about 7 years old, and will go in single or double harness.

One bay pony, about 9 hands high, with wagon, harness and saddle, a complete turnout for a boy.

Also, one elegant barouche, used but five or six times, made by Miner & Stevens, and cost $700.

One elegant top wagon, new; two light road wagons; one coupé; two sets of double harness, silver plated. Also, will be sold after the above, several horses, harnesses, &c.

Particulars at time of sale. Terms cash and bankable money. The attention of persons desiring good stock is called to this sale. All of the above will be on exhibition early on morning of sale. For full information apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS, by order of Executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America.
200 shares Bank of Commerce.
250 shares American Exchange Bank.
50 shares N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.
200 shares New-York Gaslight Company.
Lists at the Office No. 3 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GROBE'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—FOR SALE OR RENT.—Buildings and furniture of a College in Maryland.

WANTED.—Teachers of Music, French, English, German, &c., &c. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers assisted in procuring suitable engagements. For circulars address
CHARLES GROBE, Wilmington, Del.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. PAIGE'S new and pleasing method of teaching is beyond all competition. It stands confessed "the labor of years accomplished in weeks." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 2 King-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., wounded, or widows and children of those killed in the present war, or died from wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their pensions, bounties, back pay, &c., by calling upon or addressing SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York City, and corner 7th and F sts., Washington, D. C. We refer by permission, to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Me.; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Alfred A. Burnham, M. C., Conn.; Hon. John A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio; Hon. Robert McKnight, M. C., Penn.; Hon. L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., M. C., N. Y. City; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. City; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

NOTICE TO BOATMEN.—A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the body of J. P. Dunn, drowned at foot of 54th-st., E. R., while bathing, July 12; had on cotton drawers, striped blue and white; is medium size, stout built, dark hair, moustache and goatee. Residence, No. 140 East 41st-st., N. Y.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted in the country, for a neat, efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; is a girl of most respectable appearance; has unexceptionable reference from her last place, and will try to please, at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; can refer to her last employer; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN Wants a situation as good cook; can do all kinds of baking; has no objection to go in the country; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days if not suited. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with six years' reference from her last place, wishes a situation as cook; is indeed thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference: no person need apply who requires any washing done. Call at No. 388 6th-av.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker; would like to go to the country; prefers the North River; good references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 197 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer for a steady Protestant woman, who is a thorough good cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLING to assist with the washing and ironing, desires a situation; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, for an excellent servant, who is reliable, efficient and obliging; a superior washer and ironer; a neat and first-class private family cook; refers, for character, to where she last served five years; is strong, and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. Would go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as good cook, or to assist in washing and ironing, or do the whole of the washing in a small family; no objection to going a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; has three years of the best City reference; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; can get the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and general family seamstress, wants a situation in a family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to go as lady's maid if required; City reference. Call at or address No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children; of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call at No. 17 2d-st., her present employer's. Can be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—OR TO WAIT ON A lady. An American Protestant woman (no incumbrance) wishes a situation as above; is highly respectable, neat in appearance and well informed; not above doing the work of a small family where she would have control; unexceptionable references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; will be heard of for two days; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 160 East Broadway, near Rutgers-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE protestant nurse, from the French part of Switzerland, with good recommendations, wishes a situation, either in the City or country; would like to accompany a family to Europe, also. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is a competent dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; is quick at the needle; wages $6 to $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

SEWING WANTED—FOR A NUMBER OF Wheeler & Wilson's and other kinds of lock-stitched machines; a large or small quantity can be delivered weekly, by a cheap and quick communication; or would enter into a contract for work. Address Box No. 189, Kingston P. O., N. Y.

A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY desires to obtain places for a good plain cook and a chambermaid, who is a good seamstress, and will not object to the care of children. Apply at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER, &c.—A permanent situation is wanted by a competent young married man, as book-keeper, accountant or cashier, &c., in a first-class wholesale house, banking establishment or insurance company; understands the hardware and grocery business; could probably influence considerable trade in the latter; the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address S. J. M., Post-office Box No. 490, Poughkeepsie.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED situations together by a young man and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman, would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; both will be found thorough servants, as their reference will testify. Can be seen at Mr. McIlvain's seed store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed COACHMAN will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant single man with long experience; can produce the best of references as to capability and sobriety. Call or address to Waters' saddlery store, corner 13th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well, and can produce best of reference from last employer. Call at Charles Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, as coachman and gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Call at No. 142 Cherry-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, active single man, to take charge of a gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can be well recommended. Address M. B., Jersey City Post-office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, and can wait on table; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address a note to W. D., No. 64 West 28th-st., private stable.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONEER desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man of respectability, as valet to a gentleman or family, who are about to travel to London, Liverpool or Glasgow; will give first-class reference in this City and Europe. Address K. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED A SUBSTITUTE—FOR ABOUT one month for Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at Harper's Ferry; a young man of medium size; must be an American, and of the best character and habits, for which a liberal price will be given. Address H. Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a coachman and gardener; must be competent in both capacities; must be sober, industrious and obliging; a Protestant preferred; good reference required. Apply at No. 47 Broad-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 32 East 13th-st.

A PORTER WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC DRY goods commission house; one used to the business, and who resides in Brooklyn. Address, with reference to last employer, J. C. H., Box No. 246 Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a young man who writes a plain and first-rate business hand and can make good figures, to act as assistant book-keeper, corresponding clerk, &c., in a commission-house; none need apply unless possessing above qualifications. Address Post-office box No. 3,294, N. Y.

AN AGENT WANTED TO INDENTURE children at the West. No attention will be paid to any application unless accompanied by references of the highest character. Address H., Box No. 1,123 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and to do general housework; also, a girl to take care of children. To those that suit good wages will be given. They must be well recommended from their last places. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to Mrs. REED.

WANTED, FOR THE RETAIL.—SEVERAL experienced first-class salesmen capable of taking charge of stocks. Also, several competent men as ushers. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NURSE WANTED—TO ATTEND A LADY through confinement; middle-aged preferred. Call at No. 371 Canal-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, AT LOW rents: Nos. 328 West 22d-st., 489 Hudson-st., 92 West 25th-st., 110 West 15th-st., 21 Hudson-place, 326 West 22d-st., (furnished,) large store corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel, suitable for the wholesale grocery business. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning till 9 in the evening.

TO LET.—A FIRST FLOOR TO LET IN A FINE new brown stone house; two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen, pantries, water, gas and water-closet; rent only $14 per month. Possession given immediately. Apply No. 458 West 35th-st. Size of house 25x52.

TO LET OR LEASE—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished, to private families only—two first class extra large houses in Clinton-place, near Broadway, and 17th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Nos. 150 and 162 East 14th-st., and No. 209 East 19th-st.; also, parts of Nos. 185 and 201 East 19th-st., with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

STORE TO LET FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING—In parts to suit tenants: very strongly built, well lighted and is 32 feet wide: location corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANT HOME FOR three children is offered by a lady occupying a high social and religious position; she will give them a mother's fond unlimited attention in sickness or health; use of private carriage, musical instruments, spacious rooms and a joyous home. Address with name, MRS. THOMPSON, through Boyd's City Express.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $900 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room, with bath-room adjoining, on the second floor, at No. 34 Willow-st. side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE rooms, with hot and cold water, large closets, can be had with full or partial board at No. 121 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms, in a private family, at No. 204 Elm-st., near Spring.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY OF six persons can be accommodated with board at a neat farm house within 1½ hour's ride of the City, on the Erie Railroad. To a respectable family every comfort will be attended to. Terms reasonable, and situation very healthy. Inquire at No. 312 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS and board for families or gentlemen, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, at reasonable prices, and good table. Private family. Horse cars pass the door. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 223 Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had at Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., by addressing or calling on L. A. ORDWAY, Milton. *Mary Powell* lands night and morning. None but first-class boarders taken. Terms from $5 to $6.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE HOUSE AND farm, with boats on the lake, situated on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Dépôt of Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Of about ten acres, beautifully cultivated; an abundance of fruit, fine shade, all needful outbuildings; accessible every half hour, by cars and stages—ten miles from the City; might be exchanged for desirable City property. BRADLEY & WARNER,
No. 3 Union-square.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNTRY place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or of TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasantly located cottage, within five minutes walk of dépôt; garden in good growing order. Terms easy. Inquire of E. P. FORBES, No. 80 Leonard-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McCAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR the cure of all Chronic Diseases, having left New-York, the public are informed that Dr. H. W. HENLEY, who was formerly with Dr. Newton, will treat all such cases, without medicine and without pain, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner of 6th-av. Hours from 9 to 3. Free patients from 3 to 5. Diseased Liver, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Prolapsus Uteri, Weak Spines, &c., are often marvelously cured in one operation.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical applications, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR A small family, pleasantly situated, away from the salt air, at a moderate rent. Address H., Box. No. 2,459 Post-office, stating terms by the month, or until May next. Rent in advance if required.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON THE west side of the City, at a moderate price for a single family. Address Box No. 2,700 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—IS now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The hotel has recently been renovated and newly furnished. It is centrally located and only five minutes' walk from the Passaic Falls. The subscriber feels confident from his long experience in the business that all will be pleased who may favor him with their patronage. Meals can be had at any time on short notice.
S. W. LUSE, Superintendent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.
EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.
Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.
JULY 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.
L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences July 1, 1862.
All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—The Trustees have directed that interest be allowed to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Payable on and after Monday, July 21. The interest is placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—A Dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. [illegible] BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON [illegible], where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 29 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKI-GOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to
M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. per annum on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable on the 31st inst.
The transfer books will be closed after this date, until August 1. C. W. BETTS, Secretary.
Dated Brooklyn, July 19, 1862.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M., 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st. viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M.; Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.
The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.
Dated July 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—THE NEW and fleet steamboat THOMAS COLLIER leaves the foot of Murray-st. every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. Returning, arrives in New-York at 9:30 A. M., at 1:30 and 7 P. M., affording a cool and pleasant sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, near Sandy Hook, passing Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. Passengers taking the 6:30 and 10:30 trips can visit Long Branch, and return the same day.

EXCURSION FARE.

From New-York to Port Monmouth and back	$0 40
From New-York to Long Branch	1 25

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. 7 A. M.; Christopher-st. 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM the office of the subscriber, a large POCKET-BOOK, containing papers of no value except to the owner. Whoever returns the same will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
S. L. DURYEE, No. 34 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST IN GOING TO WOOD'S Minstrels last evening, a lady's fine GOLD HUNTING WATCH marked M. C. F. Whoever will return it to No. 17 West Houston-st., will receive the above reward.

MULES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT a very low figure; a good pair, with harness, suited for all kinds of work: have lately been used on a farm. Inquire at No. 248 Jay-st., next to corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON.

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.
From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.
State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.
Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,
With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 9.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 26. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PADDLE-WHEEL STEAM MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy Department will, until the 26th day of July, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for paddle-wheel steamers.

Each steamer will have one inclined engine of not less than 160 cubic feet displacement of piston per stroke; the length of the stroke to be about 8 feet 9 inches. The frame to be of yellow pine, strongly kneed, bolted and braced.

There will be a Sewell's surface condenser, in which the condensing surface will be composed of drawn brass tubes five-eighths inch outside diameter; tube plates and followers of brass; total area of condensing surface 2,500 square feet; capacity of air-pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; capacity of circulating pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; inlet and outlet pipes to pumps to have a net area of not less than two-thirds of the pumps' pistons; receiving and delivery valves of pumps to have a net area of opening of not less than one and a half time the area of the pumps' pistons; valve seats of brass; valves of gum.

The cylinder is to have brass balance poppet valves of 17 and 18 inches diameter; valve seats of brass. Steam valve to be arranged with Stevens' cut-off. The whole valve gear to be finished and arranged for working hooked on back as well as ahead.

The crosshead to be of wrought iron and finished. The cranks to be of wrought iron, turned and planed. The shaft to be of wrought iron, turned. The out-board journal to be 3 feet in length.

All cylinder covers, valve-chest and pump-bonnets, with their bolts and nuts, and links and connecting rods, to be finished.

A plunger feed-pump and bilge-pump, of brass, to be provided of 2½ cubic feet capacity; valves of gum, and to have a net opening of twice the capacity of the pump.

The pumps are to be worked by wrought iron arms, turned and planed, and secured upon a turned wrought iron shaft, which is to be worked from the main crosshead by finished links and wrought iron levers turned and planed.

The paddle-wheel is to be overhung, to be of wrought iron, and 26 feet 8 inches in extreme diameter. Paddles to be twenty-four in number, 8 feet 9 inches long, and 15 inches wide.

There are to be two Martin boilers placed opposite each other, with the fire-room between. Length of boiler 18 feet, width 10 feet 6 inches, height about 9 feet 8 inches, to contain five furnaces each, the furnaces to be three feet wide; length of grates 6 feet 6 inches: total grate surface 195 square feet; total heating surface not less than 5,000 square feet. Shells, with the exception of the bottoms, to be of 5-16th inch plate; bottoms, furnaces and air-pits of three-eighth inch plate; to be double rivetted and braced for a hydrostatic test pressure of 60 pounds per square inch.

Each boiler is to have a No. 42 Dimpfel blower blowing into the back of the ash-pits.

All the detail, finish, quality of materials, and workmanship, to be first-class, proportioned for a working-boiler pressure of 40 pounds per square inch, and conformable to the specifications previously printed by the Department for paddle-wheel steam machinery. There will also be furnished the tools, duplicate pieces, instruments, &c., required by those specifications.

The proposals will state the names of the bidders in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum, covering all costs and claims against the Government whatever, on account of the machinery for which they propose to furnish it in the vessel, complete and ready for steaming, discriminating between the two cases of erecting it in the same port and of transporting and erecting it in another port; and the time from date of contract in which they will guaranty to complete it in the vessel ready for steaming, provided the vessel is ready to receive it twenty-one days earlier if the vessel is at the same port, and one month earlier if at another port; if not ready, twenty-one days or one month, according to the case, will be allowed for completion from date of readiness.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1862.
PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND THREE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT-VESSELS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1862, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet: breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

The Board will also receive proposals until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, for building and equipping three second-class light-vessels, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped Southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered, unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off, and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon; the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for building Light-Vessels," and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.
TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the north-west and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1862.
TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until MONDAY next, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for three hundred (300) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred (200) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed on or before the first day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, July 22, next, 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a small brick building at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, where the plan, specification, and samples of materials can be seen, and further information obtained.
NEW-YORK ARSENAL, July 14, 1862.
R. H. R. WHITELEY, Major of Ordnance.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.—FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TUESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock—Match $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons. H. Woodruff names g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, to wagon; D. Pfiffer names, b. g. *Rattlesnake*, to 170 lb. wagon. Good day and good track. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at
Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the celebrated
HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE,
who, with
Mr. EDWIN KELLY, Tenor and Light Comedian,
and Master LEON,
THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS, give
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES daily, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The following novelties to be seen at all hours:
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered by the Company, Orchestra, Ballet Troupe, and attachés generally, to
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
upon which occasion those eminent artists,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
and the distinguished danseuse,
Mrs. GEORGE F. BROWNE,
will appear, having kindly volunteered
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21.
PROGRAMME.

1. Grand IRISH and YANKEE OVERTURE.
2. Power's favorite comedy, THE IRISH LION, with FLORENCE, as TIM MOORE.
3. The roaring Yankee piece called YANKEE COURTSHIP, with MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, as JEMIMA, with songs and reel, "ARKANSAW TRAVELER."
4. The great comic drama, called BARNEY THE BARON, with Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as the BARON.
5. POT POURRI of popular airs by Koppitz's orchestra.
6. The whole to conclude with the dashing protean piece called MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE, with Mrs. FLORENCE, in six different characters, with songs and dances. FLORENCE in a rollicking Irish part.

TUESDAY—FRA DIAVOLO, the great burlesque, and other entertainments.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SUMMER SEASON.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. JOHN COLLINS,
The distinguished Irish comedian,
Prior to his departure for Europe.
MONDAY EVENING, July 21, 1862,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Meyles Na Coppaleen, (with songs,)	Mr. JOHN COLLINS
Danny Mann	Mr. Scallan
Hardress Cregan	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Father Tom	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Eily O'Connor, (The Colleen Bawn,)	Miss Emma Taylor
Annie Chute, (The Colleen Rhuad,)	Kate Denin Ryan
Shelah	Miss Mary Wells

The piece will be produced in the
SAME GORGEOUS MANNER
as when first represented at this establishment.
At the close of the drama Mr. Collins will sing the grand national anthem, HAIL TO THE UNION—NEVER DISSOLVE IT.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
Monday evening, first night of the new burlesque of
KING COTTON, OR THE EXILED PRINCE.
First appearance of Mr FLEMING as Shylock, in
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THE GREAT SKATING SCENE, BY JACKSON HAINES.
The farce of THE LIMERICK BOY.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
MONDAY, July 21, 1862,
AND DURING THE WEEK
The Spanish beauty, ISABEL CUBAS.
The representation of the great fight, by Edge, between the
MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.
First appearance of
M. TOPHOFF and Mr. C. LEHMAN.
First night of the CONSCRIPT.
Mr. THOMAS BAKER, and his orchestra.
COSTA THELEUR, LOUISE TOURNIARE, Mlle. MARIE, XIMENES, WIETOFF, RONZANI.
And a host of talent.
Admission to the whole .... 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
No. 514. BROADWAY. No. 514.
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
HENRY WOOD .... Sole Proprietor and Manager.
UNABATED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, July 21, and every evening during the week,
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Patronized by the élite of the City, and acknowledged by the Press and public to be the
MODEL TROOP OF THE PROFESSION,
Will appear in an entire new programme:
The Panama Railroad, Gibble Gobble Family, Barbary Allen, Hamlet, Lord Lovel, Uncle Tom, Music Lesson, Flat Foot Jake, &c., by
Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower and Cool White. New Songs by Abecco, Percy, and the Quintette.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

George Christy and J. N. Briggs	Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy	Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs	Business Manager and Treasurer.

MONDAY, July 21, and every evening during the week:
The laughable Farce of the Statue Lover—George Christy as Jake.
The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Birch and Corwin.
New Overture, "The Advance of Spring"—new choruses, burlesques, &c.
A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD,
which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.
There are five bridges. All are substantially built save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.
The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

Reception of the News of the Great Battles.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

A Mass-Meeting in Favor of British Mediation.

FRENCH OPERATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cape Race, Saturday, July 19.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 10th, *via* Londonderry on the 11th inst., passed this point *en route* to Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The *North American* passed the *Anglo Saxon* on the 17th, bound east.

The *North American* experienced strong westerly breezes.

The dates per the *North American* are one day later than those per the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news of the fighting before Richmond had been received in England, and excited great attention.

The London Daily *News* treats the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out rather than shorten the war.

The London *Times* says that the strategical movements of Gen. McClellan are purely unintelligible, and adds that the recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms, and may produce results calculated to lead to a cessation of hostilities, and eventually to a termination of the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 10th instant were unimportant.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times*, gives a strong picture of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the war on the National side. He says that the courage and resignation of the volunteers is above all praise, and that they stand hardships and privations which no European army would submit to without revolting, and they do so because they consider such things as inseparable from the war, and have no idea that the greater of them is owing to the ignorance and negligence of their Generals and the scoundrelism of money-making people. Hundreds are slaughtered by the ignorance or drunkenness of some of the Generals. Notwithstanding that the river and railways are close by and up to Gen. McClellan's army, whole divisions are for consecutive days without other food than a few wretched biscuits and still more wretched coffee. For days together they have been without an ounce of meat, and when they do get it, it is nothing but salt beef. The correspondent argues that Gen. McClellan will not risk another attack upon Richmond, preferring the more secure way of starving out the Confederates.

The *Times* editorially opposes the cry from Manchester for Government interference in the production of cotton. It says that the Government can do nothing which the manufacturers cannot do better. Government interference would not be impossible, but in the highest degree prejudicial. What is needed in order to secure an adequate supply of cotton is a steady assurance that the price will be permanent, and that is an assurance which Manchester shrinks from giving. Any price that is required for this year will be cheerfully paid, but no engagements will be made for a longer period. This will never do if we are to have a desirable demand, and that we shall hardly find so long as we are perpetually speculating on a return of that supply from America, which has just so signally failed.

A large open air meeting had been held at Stockport, at which a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying that the Government would take into serious consideration the propriety of the Government using its influence to bring about a reconciliation between Northern and Southern States, as it is from America alone that an immediate supply of cotton can be expected; and if need there should be, that the Government will not hesitate to acknowledge the Southern States, as they believe that must be the ultimate result. An amendment was offered and rejected, when the petition, as originally drawn up, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the royal yacht *Osborne*. It was reported that the British channel fleet would accompany the yacht up the Baltic.

Military honors were being extended to Marshal McMahon during his visit to England. The troops at Aldershot had a field day in his presence.

The Viceroy of Egypt, in a speech at Manchester, said, in regard to cotton, that next year he felt confident in promising from Egypt, if not double the amount of the last crop, at least an increase of one half.

FRANCE.

Admiral de la Graviere had left Paris for Cherbourg to embark for Mexico.

It is also now asserted that Gen. Forey will embark for Mexico on the 20th of July.

The Paris Bourse was firmer; the rentes being quoted at 68f. 45c.

PORTUGAL.

The King had formally announced to the Council of State his approaching marriage with the daughter of Victor Emanuel.

RUSSIA.

The report that Russia had made an army of reserve, either in favor of Austrian or Pontifical territory, in Italy, in recognizing the Italian monarchy, is discredited.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The June mails had been received. The news was unimportant. Trade on the Coast was improving. In the money market the funds were dull, owing to the recurrence of unfavorable weather, and by the report of Mahommedan conspiracies in Northwest Africa.

Commercial News by the North American.

[*Via Londonderry.*]

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week have reached 68,000 bales, including 38,000 bales to speculators, and 12,500 bales to exporters. There has been a reaction in the market, owing to heavy shipments at Bombay, and the quotations of Surats had receded ¼d.@½d. ℔ ℔. American descriptions were also offered at ¼d. decline since Wednesday, but still the advance on such for the week is ½d.@1d. ℔ ℔. The sales Friday (11th) were only 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed flat, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	19d.	Middling Orleans	17⅜d.
Fair Mobile	18⅜d.	Middling Mobile	17½d.
Fair Uplands	18d.	Middling Uplands	17d.

The total stock of Cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 156,000 bales, of which 53,000 bales are of American descriptions.

Breadstuffs—The market has an upward tendency. Flour is steady. Wheat more firm, and tends upward. Corn is firmer.

Provisions—The Provision market is generally unchanged, still ruling dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday at 92¼@92⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £635,000.

American Stocks.—The market on Friday was quiet and steady.

In the London Discount market money was very abundant, and good bills were done at 2½, even before the Bank reduced its rate from 3 to 2½.

THE RAIDS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

MISSISSIPPI TOWNS IN THEIR POSSESSION.

Cairo, Saturday, July 19.

The steamer *Gen. Anderson*, from Evansville, has arrived. She passed Henderson, Ky., yesterday forenoon. The rebels had possession of the town. They say they don't intend to interfere with navigation on the river, except Government boats, nor with private property. The number of rebels is not ascertained.

Lieut. A. R. Johnson, of Bridewell's Tennessee Cavalry, in command, issued a proclamation, in which he says he has come to protect the citizens against insults and ruling despotism. They claim to be regular soldiers, not guerrillas. Some Commissary stores, belonging to the Government, were captured, and a few soldiers taken.

Newburgh, ten miles above Evansville, is also in possession of the rebels.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE CITIZENS TO OPPOSE MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 19.

Since the redoubtable Morgan first appeared in the vicinity of Lexington, this people have been much excited, and not altogether without cause. The events of day before yesterday, and the thousand wild rumors and speculations which circulated yesterday, fretted the public mind into a condition bordering on frenzy. Many good people seemed frightened, while the majority manifested decided symptoms of uneasiness. The case was more aggravated by the fact that it was impossible to ascertain the strength of the guerrillas, and that a march of thirty hours would bring them to the suburbs of Covington. These conditions, together with the uncertainty which involved the fight at Cynthiana, and the fugitive reports that many who went from this city and Newport to assist our Kentucky friends had been slain, created a turmoil and confusion which was never before witnessed here.

The earliest reports were quite gloomy, and well calculated to excite apprehension. It was stated, on the authority of a railroad conductor on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, that after the Unionists of Cynthiana had surrendered on Thursday evening, the rebels fired two volleys into the company which went from Newport, and killed nearly all of them. This statement ran through various modifications during the day, producing more or less excitement and distress. During the afternoon it was more satisfactorily stated that Capt. Glass had stood by his gun until the town was surrendered, when he disappeared. It was also reported that our loss in killed and wounded was about thirty, but it is impossible to ascertain whether this is reliable. We understand that two sons of Daniel Wolf, of Newport, were killed, and a son of Mr. Constance, a brewer of the same city, was captured. Capt. Moore, of Engine Company No. 8, of this city, was also captured. We presume that the 12-pound howitzer and the four fine Department horses, which went from this city, were captured by the enemy.

Meantime a hope that Cynthiana had not surrendered was inspired by a dispatch received in the morning by United States Quartermaster, Capt. Dickerson, asking for more arms and ammunition for our forces at Cynthiana. But Capt. Dickerson suspecting that Morgan was attempting something smart, instituted inquiries and was soon satisfied that the requisition was bogus.

Meantime the Mayor received dispatches which caused him to summon the Winfield Rifles for duty, but there proved to be no occasion for them. The streets were full of excited people, all discussing the news, and all apparently eager to do something; but helpless, because there was no head. Dozens of young men were seeking officers to recruit for temporary service, but appropriate arrangements had not been made to accommodate them. Some desired to know for what length of time they would be required to absent themselves from home; others, desirous to learn who would provide for their families, and nobody was authorized to give any satisfactory answer. After dinner application was made for volunteers to protect the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, the people of Covington declining to leave the city, under supposition that their services would be required at home, but there was no organization prepared to respond to that or to any other requisition.

Meantime Lieut.-Col. Sydney Burbank, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Newport Barracks, was ordered to take military command of this city. As soon as the fact was published, public excitement visibly subsided, and there being now a promise of organization, confidence was restored. Upon assuming command Col. Burbank published the following:

Cincinnati, O., July 18, 1862.

Order No. I.—1. Pursuant to instructions received from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes military command of the City of Cincinnati.

2. Major Kilburn, C. S.; Capt. Dickerson, A.Q. M.; and Major McDowell, Paymaster, U. S. A., are appointed Aids and Assistants. Any order issued by them, in my name, will be respected and obeyed.

S. BURBANK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Infantry.

Order No. II directs all officers of the Volunteer service in this city, not on duty, to report to the military commandant.

Many persons being under the impression that the city was not properly provided with arms, we inquired, and found that adequate provision had been made in this respect. There were more arms than there were men to take them, and there was more artillery than we could use at present—with suitable ammunition. People were also anxious about the big guns around Newport and Covington. Those which were back of Newport, are at the Newport Barracks, and those back of Covington are dismounted, and the carriages are under the control of the United States authorities, so that they could not be turned against us in any event. Those at Price's Hill had been stuffed with cobble stones and sand, but they were cleaned for duty yesterday.

The District Military Committee and City Council both met during the day, and did some important business—the substance of which is reported in another column.

At night excitement was still high, but people were more temperate than they were in the morning. After reasoning among themselves, they seemed satisfied that Morgan's men would hardly venture to the river, very near to Cincinnati, especially as it was understood that pursuit of them from Lexington and Frankfort had begun. At 2 o'clock last night, it was the opinion of judicious military men that Morgan had already begun to retreat, and it was hoped that, with good management, his gang would be captured or dispersed.

Under the circumstances, it was difficult for Col. Burbank to accomplish anything yesterday. But all militia forces which report themselves will be used *pro tempore*, as occasion demands.

Prominent citizens strongly recommended that martial law should be proclaimed, assigning peculiar and forcible reasons therefor, and the subject was taken under advisement. It may be proper to state that the Mayor called upon Col. Burbank and proposed to surrender all military control to his direction.

Until a late hour in the evening, the engine houses and the usual places for Ward meetings were thronged with men, and large numbers were enrolled for service in the two city regiments of Home Guards. Some recruits were also procured for the three years' service.

Covington and Newport were much more intensely excited than this city. The people of the former anticipate a speedy attack, and serious preparations were made to repel it. The people of the latter city were afflicted by agonizing apprehensions concerning their friends and relatives who were at Cynthiana. During the day, several prominent alleged secession sympathizers were arrested, including the Messrs. Winston and J. R. Hallam, Esq.

CALL FOR THIRTY-DAY VOLUNTEERS.

All companies organized and officered for service, whether in this State or Kentucky, will be accepted for thirty days from date of enrollment and muster, upon reporting in person to Maj. Burbank, Commander, No. 36 Masonic Buildings, Third-street.

A supply of arms and ammunition is already in the city for issue to such troops.

They will receive the same pay as troops organized for the war, and be subject to the same regulations, and must report themselves for duty within the next forty-eight hours. By order of the Governor.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General.

THE EXCITEMENT IN COVINGTON, KY.

THE LATEST FROM CYNTHIANA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 19th.

The capture of Cynthiana by the rebels under John Morgan, was announced by telegraph yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. The fight commenced about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and lasted about thirty minutes, the small force under Lieut.-Col. Landrum being overpowered by Morgan's horde of Texan Rangers. It is said the rebels poured two destructive volleys into the ranks of Capt. John Arthur's company, of Newport, after the surrender had been made. Morgan disarmed all the prisoners and then paroled them. After sacking the place, he left in the direction of Lexington. If he goes far that way he will be bagged sure. The number of killed in the engagement is supposed to amount to about seventy-five on the Federal side. The rebel loss is not exactly known but is estimated at fully one hundred. Still later dispatches from Boyd's Station state that Col. Landrum and forty of his men escaped. Two of Morgan's cavalry regiments moved off in the direction of Lexington yesterday morning. The death of Capt. Glass, of Cincinnati, is confirmed by a paroled Ohio soldier, who arrived at Boyd's. No bridges had been burnt this side of Cynthiana up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The guard at the Falmouth bridge, thirty-nine miles from Covington, were thrown into a great state of alarm last night, in consequence of a report brought in that a heavy force of Morgan's men were approaching. The dispatch stated that it was difficult to keep the guards from dispersing. It was thought the bridge at Robinson's Station would be burnt last night, as it was unprotected.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN COVINGTON.

A large meeting of the citizens of Covington was held at the Court-house yesterday afternoon, at which speeches were made by Wm. Ernst, Esq., and Lieut.-Gov. Fisk. The latter gentleman strongly urged the declaration of martial law in Covington, and, on motion, a committee of three was appointed to telegraph Gen. Boyle at Louisville, informing him that it was the desire of the loyal people of Covington that the city should be placed under military rule. The committee accordingly communicated with Gen. Boyle on the subject, and at 6 o'clock last evening an order was received from him, declaring the city to be under martial law. The following is the

PROCLAMATION.

Provost-Marshal's Office,
Covington, July 18, 1862.

Special Order No. 1.—The General commanding the forces in Kentucky orders that all able-bodied citizens of Kenton County, capable of doing military duty, shall report themselves by 10 o'clock to-night to Capt. Foley, Provost-Marshal, to be enrolled. Such as have arms and ammunition will bring them with them to the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters. Those who are willing to fight against the traitors who are threatening your city will be organized into companies and battalions, under the direction of Provost-Marshal Foley, J. F. Fisk, Wm. Ernst, J. T. Lewis and Joe. M. Kennedy. All refusing to bear arms will be disarmed, that those who are willing may be armed. All persons not armed are forbidden to appear in the streets of the city, until otherwise ordered, under the penalty of being shot down. The approaches to the City of Covington will be properly guarded, and the forces organized under this order will report to and be under the command of the Provost-Marshal.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle.

JAMES L. FOLEY,
Provost-Marshal, Kenton County.

PARIS EVACUATED.

A dispatch received from Boyd's Station last night, states that the Union forces evacuated Paris last night, falling back on Lexington.

The following was sent from Covington to Mayor Hatch yesterday morning:

Covington, Friday, July 18.

Mayor Hatch: Cynthiana surrendered last evening at 5½ o'clock. The rebels fired two rounds after the surrender. The Newport company all killed or taken prisoners.

The above is reported at Bond's Station, by a Mr. Watson, son of a hotel-keeper at Falmouth. A man just arrived at Boyd's reports rebels south of Boyd's. Thinks they will be at Boyd's in two hours. Kelly's Bridge, two miles north of Cynthiana, was burned last night. We can send men up the road.

Our first object should be to guard the road so as to be able to send up reinforcements of drilled men. Raw recruits will be of little service to check their progress. A regiment will be here at noon, and I have orders to stop them and send them up the road.

G. W. FULTON.

EXCITEMENT IN SHELBY COUNTY, KY.

From the Louisville Journal, July 18.

The Shelby *News* states that on Sunday, about noon, information was received in Shelbyville by a letter from Mount Eden, that Tom. Allen, a brother of Jack Allen, and also a Captain in the marauding band under Morgan, had boldly visited his wife at Taylorsville, remaining all Saturday night, and on Sunday morning took her out to his camp, near Bloomfield. This information was confirmed, later in the day, by a citizen of Shelbyville, who had been to Taylorsville, and returned immediately home, he having been informed that Tom. Allen had stated that Shelbyville was to be attacked on Sunday night. At once measures were taken to defend the town. And ere midnight they had a company of men amply sufficient to give the murderers and robbers a warm reception.

In the afternoon of Sunday the *News* learned from good sources that a band of marauders were encamped at Rough and Ready in Anderson county. The number of the band was estimated at 1,200 to 1,500. On Sunday night and Monday morning portions of the companies of the Home Guards from Harrisonville and Mount Eden came to Shelbyville, having received information of the threats made by the marauders against Shelbyville. The Simsonville Home Guards also came to town. At noon, on Monday, couriers came in from Mount Eden and stated that one hundred of the marauders had attacked Lieut. Elder and thirty of the Mount Eden Home Guards at or near Wm. S. Vandyke's, between Mount Eden and Rough and Ready, killing Lieut. Elder and one or two more, and capturing the others. On hearing this the Mount Eden Guards returned home.

In the evening frightened persons came in town, stating that the marauding bands had burned Harrisonville and Mount Eden, killed fifteen men, and were marching on Shelbyville, 3,000 strong, within eight miles of the place. This caused a panic among most of the Mount Eden and Harrisonville Guards, who had remained at Shelbyville, and they left in any direction except the one in which the enemy were reported advancing. The panic extended to many of the citizens, and was increased by several citizens of the county of known treasonable proclivities and sympathies, avowing their perfect belief in the report of the three thousand advancing, on the ground that a cousin of Tom Allen had had a conversation with Tom on Sunday last, and had the facts direct from him. The panic got so high that all arrangements for defending the town appeared to be abandoned, and by sunset many of the citizens began to remove their families from the place. Despite the reports of the panic-stricken panic-makers, Monday night passed quietly, and not one of the marauders, as far as could be learned, was within twenty miles of the town.

On Tuesday morning a letter from Capt. William M. Burnett, who left Monday evening in command of some of the Guards to see for himself what were the grounds of the various reports that were sent in, stated that the fight with the Home Guards, under Lieut. Elder, was near Camdensville, in Anderson County; that two of the Guards, Thomas Hall and James Gunter, were killed, and several of the marauders were wounded, and, it was thought, two or three killed. The traitors left in the direction of Lawrenceburgh.

OPERATIONS IN LEBANON.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Lebanon, Ky., under date of July 15, gives the following particulars of Morgan's operations at that point:

"Lieut.-Col. Johnson and eighteen privates of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky were taken prisoners, and some eight or nine prisoners connected with the Home Guards. Morgan took possession of Lebanon, which he found almost depopulated, the citizens having fled to the country for protection. He gave orders that private property should be respected, and threatened any one with death who should disobey orders. His men quartered themselves where they best liked, ate when they pleased, and fed their horses on the corn and grain of all. They were not guilty of proffering pay for anything. I believe I did see them offer Confederate scrip when there was a possibility of getting good money in change.

When day came, Morgan proclaimed that he was going to divide United States commissary stores here among the poor of the town, and destroy only the ordnance in store. I notice that only prominent rebels were so fortunate as to get any of the spoils. Our soldiers are compelling these fellows to disgorge. In the Government depôts were sugar, coffee, flour, bread, &c., and the destruction was immense; guns were bent double by hard licks over rocks, powder, cartridges and caps were thrown into the creek. It is estimated that the Government lost near $100,000—perhaps more. The commodious hospital near town, with sick soldiers' clothing, was burned to the ground, and the sick turned out of doors. Fortunately, their number was few. The wagon-yard, wagons, ambulances, &c., were destroyed.

Morgan took possession of the town near 3 o'clock in the morning. He was detained at New-Market Bridge nearly two hours, by 30 men, and failed to force his way across the bridge until he brought his artillery to bear upon it. During the engagement he got two bullet holes through the top of his hat. He awarded great praise to Lieut. Catlin and men for their daring and accuracy in shooting. The Lieutenant and men made good their escape, and lay out in the woods until Sunday last.

When Morgan took possession of Lebanon he declared that he would respect private property. But his men failed to do it, and he failed to make them do it when his attention was called to their misdemeanors. The soldiery stole horses by the wholesale. It is a low estimate to say that Marion County had 250 horses stolen. They wanted shoes, and took $150 worth from Edmonds & Brother. Indeed, whenever they wanted anything they went and took it—sometimes proffering Confederate scrip as pay. They took the express wagon, and pressed Uncle Ben. Spalding's buggy into service. Indeed, they did anything but respect private property. His men were respectful to ladies, and not generally insulting to citizens. They seemed to be of that class to which we apply the term "sporting gentlemen." Although the men profess to be Kentuckians, I found that they had men from all the Southern States with them. A vast minority of them were Kentuckians.

He at first refused to parole the citizen and Home Guard prisoners, denouncing them as guerillas, and deserving death.

Morgan himself severely misused Mr. Hastings after he captured him, sticking his spear in him in half a dozen places, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. He afterward begged his pardon for it.

While the majority of the gang were as kind as could be expected, conversed freely with citizens without insulting them, treated the prisoners very properly, yet many were ruffians of the lowest cast, deserving to be hung as high as Haman. They—the ruffians—cared neither for feelings, person or property—gloried in insulting defenceless old men, and in stealing horses. All of the men had the most implicit confidence in Morgan. He does not appear to care much for discipline, permitting his men to go as they please. The men had no general uniform, and were armed to suit their own taste. They all had Adam's patent six-shooters, an English pistol, received, they said, from England a short time since. Many of them had shot guns; a few only had sabres or bayonets. They left many of their guns here, and took United States guns with them. They had two pieces of artillery here—two small howitzers.

The citizens expected the gang to have committed so very many outrages that they are glad that it is as well as it is with them. True, the county has suffered in loss of horses, forage, &c., and the people are glad to have their lives spared. Champ Ferguson was along. No private buildings were burned or injured. I understand that they had a skirmish at Maxville with the Home Guards. I have not heard the particulars. It is said that two citizens were killed there. From the prisoner's conversation, I suspect that the raid was made as much for recruiting purposes as for anything else. They expected the whole country to rally to their standard. They only got one recruit from Lebanon. They run me a great distance, but failed to catch me.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Curtis' March to Helena—Particulars of the Fighting on the Way.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with Gen. Curtis' Army, gives a detailed account of the march from Batesville to Helena, from which we extract the following particulars of operations from the 7th to the 12th inst.:

THE BATTLE NEAR BAYOU CACHE, ARK.

The battle of the 7th, near "Bayou Cache," won against tremendous odds, resulted in the death of over 110 rebels and the utter demoralization of six Texan regiments, who have not ventured to molest us since. The army under Gen. Curtis was encamped at the junction of the Bayou Cache and Cache River, where our progress was delayed by a blockade of fallen timber. A road had been cut through this blockade on the evening of the 6th, and early next morning Col. Hovey, of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, was ordered by Gen. Steele to open the road on the opposite side of the Cache, make a reconnoissance in front down to the Clarendon road, along which the army were to march, and also to scour the woods thoroughly. Col. Hovey detailed for this enterprise the following force: Col. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, with parts of four companies of his regiment, viz.: Company D, Capt. Jesse Miller; Company F, Lieut. Chesebro; Company H, Capt. Christie; Company G, Capt. Patridge; and also parts of four companies of the Thirty-third Illinois, viz.: Company E, Capt. Elliott; Company K, Capt. Nixon; Company F, Capt. Lawton, and Company A, Capt. Potter, who took charge, and one small rifled gun belonging to the First Indiana Cavalry. The whole force numbered not over 350 men. Col. Hovey started about 6 A. M., with Company D, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, ahead. Skirmishers were thrown out, and in this way they proceeded to the Hill plantation, at the forks of the road, four miles distant from camp. On the way, some pickets were driven in. The main road here leads to Cotton Plant and Clarendon. The road to the left is a neighborhood road, while that turning to the side leads across the Cache, four miles distant, and thence to the Des Arc, on the White River. Detachments were sent forward on each of these roads to reconnoitre. Col. Harris, with three companies of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and Capt. Potter, with the small rifled-piece, proceeded rapidly down the Des Arc road, having no cavalry. They passed a cornfield on the left, entered an open wood, and reaching a turn in the road, at the same time rising up in elevation, they fell in with two Texan regiments of cavalry, with a regiment of conscript infantry drawn up on their right, ready to receive them. The rebels fired a murderous volley as soon as our men got into the snare, killing five of our men and wounding Col. Harris and Capt. Potter. Our men returned the fire and fell back, the enemy being too preponderating in numbers to withstand with our little force. Capt. Potter, though wounded, gave them a few rounds from his piece, and fell back, firing into the enemy's ranks. The rebels then made a charge, and the retreat of our men became temporarily a panic. Col. Hovey hearing the firing, and judging the turn affairs were taking by the clouds of dust which rose and filled the air above the trees, took the remaining companies of the Thirty-third Illinois and hastened to the scene of action. Some of the men first fired upon, did not stop till they reached Hill's house, rushing past Capt. Potter, who would unlimber his gun, fire a round, and then retire, thus checking the advance of the rebels until Col. Hovey came up. The latter had hardly time to place his men in ambush behind the fence, at the angle of the cornfield, when the rebels, coming furiously forward with loud yells, received a well aimed fire from Col. Hovey and his men. Twenty-five rebels were killed the first pop. They were checked. The column reeled and staggered by this murderous fire, broke and the men fled in confusion. At the same time a heavy column of the enemy was seen moving through the woods between Col. Hovey's position and our camp, and thus surround our brave men. But when they reached the road, and seeing the Wisconsin troops which had fallen back, and supposing them to be a reinforcement come to our aid, they abandoned their design and returned. Thus what appeared to be disastrous at one time, turned to our advantage.

Col. Hovey rallied the above companies, and advancing one-fourth of a mile to a cotton gin, held the position over an hour.

At this time (about 10½ o'clock) Lieut.-Col. Wood came up with the second battalion of the First Indiana Cavalry, bringing with him two steel rifled guns. This detachment had been ordered by Gen. Curtis to proceed to the Bayou de Vue—fifteen miles from camp—with orders to save the bridge at that point from being destroyed by the enemy. The arrival of this reinforcement proved extremely opportune. Col. Hovey was posted about 150 yards from Col. Hill's house on the Des Arc road, and the army were not in view. Coming up at full speed, having heard the firing, the First Indiana were welcomed with enthusiastic cheers from the brave little command of Col. Hovey. The latter exclaimed, "There comes Col. Wood; we are all right now, boys;" and advancing to Col. Wood, he said: "You'll find them (the enemy) down there, Colonel, thick enough; pitch into 'em." The cavalry, with shouts and yells, then plunged forward at a furious rate toward the rebels. The horses leaped a ditch four feet in width, which crossed their path, the bridge being torn up. One of the horses had a leg broken, and some of the men were pitched to the ground, while making the perilous leap. Fortunately, none were seriously hurt. A few rails were piled into the ditch and the steel rifle guns were passed over. A solitary rebel was now seen advancing to within one hundred yards of our front. He wheeled about and fled. The pieces, under charge of Lieut. Baker were unlimbered and the cavalry brought into line of battle. The command was given: "Pieces by hand to the front; forward march." The cannoniers seized their pieces by hand, and advanced on the enemy, the latter being now discovered advancing in with extended wings in the form of a V, the concave side facing toward our men. Their intention, it appeared evident, was to surround us. The rebels were dismounted, no horses being seen. Our pieces were loaded with cannister, and getting within point-blank range—some 200 yards—we opened upon them with a terrible fire. The enemy halted and replied by a heavy volley from their cross-fire on our gunners. Several of the latter were wounded, but not disabled. The steel rifled guns now belched forth a continued round of firing, when the enemy finding it too hot, fell back into the woods out of sight. The command was given again, "Pieces by hand to the front; forward march." Col. Hovey himself, caught hold of the trail of one of the guns, and exclaimed, "Let's push them forward, boys." Col. Wood and Lieut. Baker also took hold of the drag rope hooks, and assisted in moving the guns forward. On the guns were pushed, the cavalry under Major Clendenning, following in line of battle, ready for the charge. Our men pressed on with enthusiastic ardor. Advancing in this way a quarter of a mile, the enemy were descried formed in the same mode as before. We got up to within 100 yards, when they opened fire upon us. We returned the fire with canister from the little guns, with occasional carbine and pistol shots from the cannoniers. The fire proving too galling for the enemy, he again retreated, leaving a number of dead strewn on the ground, and the blood besmeared the bushes in the vicinity.

The order was given by Col. Wood, to Maj. Clendenning to draw saber and charge. Taking Companies E and G, the Major shouted, "Come on, boys, it's our turn now;" and plunged down the road into the brush, where they were met by a tremendous volley, poured in on them by the rebels. At the first fire the Major was wounded severely, receiving a ball through the left lung; and Capt. Sloane of Company E, who was bravely charging in front, was instantly killed by a shot in the head. The Major, unmindful of his wound, still led on his men, and the latter poured in several volleys on the rebels from their carbines and pistols, unhorsing one and killing a number of the enemy. The rebels were staggered, and turning on their heels, fled in confusion. Our artillery followed close up, when the recall was sounded, and the cavalry fell back behind the pieces. Maj. Clendenning, in returning, fainted and fell from his horse, and was picked up by one of the men, who carried him off the field on his shoulders.

The pieces were then limbered up and pushed forward in hot pursuit, the cavalry keeping close in the rear. In this way we advanced three fourths of a mile, when small parties of the rebels were discovered, still retreating. The guns were again unlimbered, and a dozen shells were thrown after them, killing four, who were found at a long distance ahead in the road, soon afterward, by the pursuing cavalry. Col. Hovey now ordered the infantry to the front, intending to deploy them as skirmishers, with an extended front, and follow up the foe. A consultation was held by the officers, and it was decided to hold the ground already won, and wait further developments—as our force was getting too far from succor, in a country with which we were perfectly ignorant. The woods were thick—the force of the enemy unknown. We had driven the enemy three miles. After halting there two hours, and no enemy making his appearance Lieut.-Col. Wood returned to the Clarendon road and went to the Bayou du Vue to carry out his original intention. Gen. Benton came up with his brigade and took command. In camp it was supposed that the fight took place on another road, and consequently Gen. Benton's orders were to make a rapid reconnoissance down the Des Arc road. Bowen's howitzers were pushed forward down one road after the enemy. A shot was fired on the rebels and three men killed. Four kegs of powder were found concealed. The houses along the road were filled with rebel wounded, and the porches and door steps were besmeared with blood, from those which they carried away. They abandoned their camp and fled across the Cache River, destroying a bridge they had constructed, with boats. The bank on the opposite side was also cut out very steep so as to prevent pursuit from our cavalry. It has been subsequently ascertained that 6,000 Texans, under Rust, crossed at Des Arc on Sunday, the 6th, for the purpose of fighting us near the blockade, and annoy and obstruct our advance in every possible way. But the whipping they received has entirely knocked the conceit out of them.

The tact, fertility of resource, and military qualities displayed by Col. Hovey has won the admiration of all. He is cool and brave in the trying hour of danger. I was present on the evening of the fight, when Gen. Steele congratulated the Colonel on the successful issue of the day. Among the heroes of the day who behaved with distinguished gallantry, the names of Col. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, Capt. Potter, of the Thirty-third Illinois, Major Clendenning, of the First Indiana Cavalry, stand conspicuous.

The enemy's killed has been placed at 110, and by the Arkansas people, in sympathy with the rebels, still higher. They think 200 were killed. We buried 97 of their dead, and I think this will be the number that Col. Hovey will adopt in his report. The number of rebel wounded will not probably amount to the usual proportion with the killed, as our Minié balls hit to kill.

Our killed amounted to 5, and wounded 47. The enemy's shots flew too high to take effect. One of our messengers, taken prisoner by the enemy, was found riddled with balls in the side. His wrists were pricked raw, and the report was current that he was tied to a tree and dispatched, but this is doubted. Corp. Medley, of Company F, Eleventh Wisconsin, was wounded in the arm, and brought away a wounded comrade, and then went back into the fight. Our wounded were taken to the house, and every care was taken of the sufferers which the circumstances of the case demanded, by Dr. F. N. Burke, Brigade Surgeon of the First Division, assisted by Dr. Isaac Casselbury, First Indiana Cavalry, Dr. Strong, Eleventh Wisconsin, and Dr. N. T. Abbott, of the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment.

July 8.—The army marched to Bayou Du Vue. Reconnoitering parties were thrown out on all the different roads. Halting about four miles out, with Gen. Curtis to see everything on the march in good order, we heard what we supposed was the distant report of howitzers. The deception arose from the dropping of a bucket into a well on a neighboring plantation.

We encamped for the night on the side toward Clarendon. Major Bowen dashed down eight miles before dark and reported the road clear.

MARCH TO CLARENDON.

July 9.—The army was in motion at dawn for a hard day's march of twenty-five miles to Clarendon, the Mecca of our hopes. The "general" was sounded an hour before daybreak.

Gen. Osterhaus took the advance to-day, Steele's Division next, and then ours. Each division had its own advance and rear guards. Following in one column, the army, with the long train of baggage wagons, extended over six miles. The country was level, with no hills or rocks to be seen.

We suffered extremely for the want of water. The wells, few and far between, were drained by the troops in advance. The buckets were broken or hid by the owners; pails were used to draw up the precious beverage, with a hundred persons crowding round to get a dip. Up would come the pail with the hoops off, the bottom containing a sediment of mud, a few drops of dirty water straining between the staves. We heard of a bayou three miles from the road. Skirmishers were detailed, but did not succeed in finding this oasis. About noon a small frog pond of a bayou was seen near the road, mantled with a green slime. Many drank from this and filled their canteens. Those having acid and soda made a tolerable drink. At one well the men had an iron pot attached to a rope, which they were vainly trying to sink in the muddy sediment at the bottom.

Osterhaus and Maj. Curtis now pressed ahead for Clarendon, and charged into town. We soon heard the booming of a twelve-pounder. A messenger reached us four miles this side, and informed Gen. Curtis that the boat had left the evening before, and the Major tried to signal our arrival in case the fleet was within the sound of cannon. The disappointment was provoking. We had sent forward messengers to Col. Fitch, who were probably captured. From one of the citizens we learned that the Indiana regiments were on the eve of marching for our columns; that a dispatch boat came up, and in half an hour the fleet moved down the river. It stopped till morning twelve miles below.

The same informant gave us the first intelligence from Richmond. McClellan had lost 20,000 men and had fallen back seventeen miles. We also learned that the rebels were evacuating Duvall's Bluff, and had already taken the ammunition and stores to Little Rock. Gen. Curtis had his headquarters at Col. Harris', who was killed at Shiloh. The town is empty.

MARCH TO HELENA.

Friday, July 11.

At daybreak, an advance of 2,000 cavalry, under Gen. Washburn, started for Helena, sixty-five miles distant.

Nobody was aware of our coming. We charged into town, heard of a boat with men crossing to the opposite side. Brought a brass four-pound howitzer on the levee, fired a few shots and brought up a white flag on the boat and the latter to this side. A few negroes and citizens were aboard. We did something smacking of war and the town was ours.

The army will be here in due time, holding communication once more with the outward world—

"Mighty glad to get out of the wilderness."

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Meeting of Citizens to Aid Recruiting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening by the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, in the Eighth District Court-room, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, with a view to the raising of a regiment of Volunteers in that District, under the recent requisition made by the President. Mr. W. J. Haskett presided. Mr. D. R. Jaques then spoke, stating the object of the meeting, and, in conclusion, offered a number of resolutions, to the effect that the residents of the Sixteenth Ward pledge their earnest efforts to the raising of men and means for the prosecution of the war. Also, that a Committee of five citizens of that Ward be appointed to act with the Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, in promoting enlistments and otherwise aiding in the organization of regiments in the District. Also, that a Finance Committee be appointed and authorized to collect funds in the Ward, to defray the expenses of Committees and for the support of the families of such as enlist.

Col. Joachimssen made some spirited remarks, supporting the resolution, followed by Mr. Adams and Ald. Dayton. It was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Gov. Morgan for his patriotic course in advancing two millions of dollars as a bounty to volunteers. The meeting then adjourned.

The Sixth Senatorial District.

A meeting of the Recruiting Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District was held on Saturday, in the Mayor's office, Mayor Opdyke presiding. The Committee propose making application to the Governor for authority to nominate candidates to fill the positions of captains and lieutenants. Col. Matthew Blunt was selected as the proper man for the colonelcy of the regiment to be raised by this District.

The Recruiting Committee.

The following recruiting officers constitute the Committee to wait upon the Mayor, Common Council, Board of Aldermen and Union Defence Committee, to present to those bodies a copy of resolutions passed at their meeting, and urge action in the premises.

Hillhouse Light Infantry—Capt. Bowls.
Thurlow Weed Guard—Capt. Monck.
Halleck Guard—Capt. Betterson.
Anthon Battalion of Light Artillery—Capt. J. H. Stewart.
First Regiment Empire Brigade—Lieut. Rodd.
Fifth New-York Artillery—Lieut. Schaffer.
Stanton Legion—Capt. W. Badger.
Fourth Regiment Empire Brigade—Capt Phalon.

The above gentlemen were unanimously elected and meet on Monday at the Astor-House, at 10 o'clock A. M., with power to add to their numbers.

Capt. E. P. DOHERTY, Secretary.

War Meeting in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 20.

A war meeting will be held in this city during the week, which promises to be a most enthusiastic demonstration. The Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature in a few days, to provide a State bounty, the Constitution not authorizing him to take such action himself. Extraordinary measures are in progress to fill the State quota as soon as possible.

M. Mercier, the French Minister, has arrived here from Washington.

War Meeting in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Sunday, July 19.

A large meeting of citizens without regard to party was held here last night to devise means and encouragement for enlistments for the regiment about to be raised in this district. Resolutions were drafted and speeches were made by prominent Democrats and Republicans in favor of arming and using the loyal blacks in whatever capacity may be deemed expedient.

War Meeting in Chicago.

Chicago, Sunday, July 19.

The war meeting to-night was the largest and most enthusiastic demonstration held for years. The streets and square adjoining the Court House, near which the meetings were held, were crowded until a late hour.

Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, and resolutions, highly patriotic in character, indorsing the Administration and approving the call for the 300,000 more volunteers, were adopted. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Supervisors of the county to vote a tax of $200,000, to be used as bounty for the first two regiments raised in the county.

War Meeting at Louisville.

Louisville, Sunday, July 20.

There was an immense and enthusiastic meeting at the Court-house, last evening. Resolutions were unanimously passed for the preservation of the Union at any cost, approving the President's call for additional volunteers, pledging Kentucky to furnish her quota thereof; requiring those who cannot volunteer, to contribute liberally for the families of those who enlist; proposing the prompt arrest and punishment of the marauding bands now invading Kentucky, declaring that Union men will not tolerate office-holders who have fought or held office in the Confederacy; that the City Council be requested to appropriate $100,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

These resolutions were ably supported by Brig.-Gens. Boyle and Breckinridge and others.

College Professors Turning Soldiers.

Portland, Sunday, July 19.

Pofessor Chamberlain of Bowdoin College has been offered, and has accepted, the Colonelcy of the Twentieth Maine Regiment. It is also stated that Professor Chadbourne has accepted the Colonelcy of a Massachusetts regiment.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Chandler, of Detroit, Mich.; Parson Brownlow and N. Hursh, of Tennessee; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; Lieut.-Col. Hungerford, of California; Hon. W. Stark and lady, of Connecticut; Thurlow Weed, of Albany; E. W. Smith, of Long Island, and B. Van Horn, of Long Island, are at the Astor House.

Senators Collamer and Fessenden, H. Veltman, of Paris, and Dr. W. McNaughton and daughter of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. J. C. Stone, of Kansas; Hon. A. A. Sargent, of California, and W. W. Dudley, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. S. Sanford, United States Minister at Belgium, returns to Europe on Saturday, in the *Great Eastern*, to resume the duties of his position.

Surgeon C. N. Chamberlain, of the Army of the Potomac; Major J. DeWitt, of Chicago; Lieut.-Col. Pierson, of the New-York Volunteers; and Dr. C. H. Marshall, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Campbell and A. E. Sloan, of the U. S. Army, are at the Everett House.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.

Louisville, Sunday, July 20.

The cars from Athens to Nashville were thrown off the track Friday evening, between Columbia and Reynolds' Station, killing two or three, and wounding some forty—a few fatally; among the latter, Capt. J. Tatrem, of the Sixth Ohio, who has since died at Nashville.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon rises...12 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 24 | Gov. Island. 4 13 | Hell Gate.... 5 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 20.

Arrived.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport George's Creek, Mott, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Ship Childe Harrold, (Br., of Hong Kong,) Hicks, Hong Kong March 12, and St. Helena June 3, with teas, &c., to Howland & Aspinwall.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal, &c., and 16 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Collooney, (Br., of Sligo,) McCresery, London 38 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Wm. H. Wall, Castner, Key West 12 ds., with mdse. to Hiram Benner.

Bark Wm. Wilson, (Br., of Gibraltar,) Plummer, Cadiz 30 ds., with wine and fruit to Giro Francea & Co.

Bark Victor Emanuel, (Ital.,) Pajaro, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Onesipharus, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Card, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Thomas Wallace.

Brig New-Providence, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, London 33 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, (of Bucksport,) Combs, Remedios 15 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Wave, Merritt, Addison 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. Lawrence, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Perue, Thornkike, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Hartford, Deane, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport Boston, Port Royal, S. C. U. S. barkentine Edward Hill, Fortress Monroe.

July 19—Steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.

Below.

Ship Berlin, from Bremen.

Ship Monticello, from Liverpool.

Bark Correa, (Nor.,) from Cork.—(All by pilot-boat Mary Ann.)

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Ney, at Pier No. 13 North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Harrison's Landing, Va. The schr. Ocean Queen, (3 masts,) at the same dock, is loading for Fortress Monroe. The schr. W. B. Mershon, (3 masts,) at Pier No. 12 North River, is also loading for Fortress Monroe.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NOVA SCOTIAN.]

Londonderry, July 11.

Arrived from New-York—Aguela, at Deal; President Fillmore, at do.; Daniel Webster, at do.; Christiana, at do.; Antonelli, at Kingroad; Alliance, at Bristol; Einghert, at do.; Advance, at Havre; Far West, at Queenstown; Frank Levett, at do.; Cynosure, at Liverpool; North American, at do.; J. H. Ryerson, at do.; Mohawk, at do.; Ontario, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Cereal, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—Anna, at Deal; Carl, at Plymouth.

Arrived from Portland—Zephyr, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Sagua la Grande—Martha, at Liverpool.

Mem.—The ship Mary Capen, from San Francisco for Shanghae, put into Honolulu, May 7, leaky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"Only Good Sauce,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.

May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.

- COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
- NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
- HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 88 per dozen.
- GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
- LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
- GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
- FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.